Bombay Gazette.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
13th Jan.	PERSIA	8000		
20th "	CHINA	8000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7950		
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11500
10th "	CHINA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500		
9th "	ARABIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000		
30th "	PERSIA	8000		
6th "	MARMORA	10500		
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 526	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 588 or Rs. 637	Rs. 799 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1913	Leave Karachi about 1913	Leave Bombay about 1913
City of Birmingham	7099	1912	1912	1912	1912
City of Sparta	9415	----	----	13 Jan.	--
City of York	7980	----	8 Jan.	20 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	12 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	22 Mar.	--
City of Athens	8594	20 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	12 Apl.
City of Vienna	8672	--	--	--	--
City of Birmingham	7099	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	--
City of York	7980	13 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	9415	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	--
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

The above Steamers have second class accommodation except the S.S. City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

Fares	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
To Marseilles	Rs. 576	Rs. 921	Rs. 429	Rs. 640
" London via Marseilles	653	1,041	459	809
" Liverpool	605	937	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All ships are have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares mentioned include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer, Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.

Dumra ... 1695 Thurs. 11th Jan. 9 a.m. *C. M.
Linga ... 2184 Fri. 12th Jan. 6 A. M.† direct.
Lhasa ... 2184 Mon. 15th Jan. 11 a.m. ‡ via P. D. & O. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 11th Jan. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana," 2998 tons, on Thursday 11th January, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 25th January, calling at Seyobelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Landaura" 3358 tons on or about 13th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

11th January, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains.	To sail about
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th Jan. 1912
Cleopatra	4039	E. Seberich	1st Feb. "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	E. Seberich	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Persia	5895	S. Olivnak	26th Feb. 1912
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Danneoker	27th April "
† Austria	7588	G. Raicich	28th " "
China	6017	F. Pavisich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 550	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750	
To London via Trieste	" 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903	" 1,033*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
To London via Trieste	" 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 633	" 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
To London via Trieste	" 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 833	" 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5999	R. Danneckar	24th Jan. 1912
Austria	7589	G. Raicich	6th Feb. 1912

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred"
9¼ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. "
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand"
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Perak (Penang), F.M.S.,	Manilla
Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton
Colombo	Sandakan	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Hankow
Fuket	Batavia	Yokohama
Tanping (Perak F. M. S.)	Sourabaya	Kobe
	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
CALLED UP	£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz, ... Price Rs. 122·8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6.4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection:—

CLING PEACHES,
GREEN GAGE PLUMS,
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES,
APRICOTS,
BLACKBERRIES,
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months at term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent,
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tsehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	"	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.
61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Re. 1-8 each.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.

CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.

FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression. Re. 1-0 bottle.

CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overstoutness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.

SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations.

RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.

Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.

THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.

Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

FOR X'MAS SEASON!

SPECIAL REDUCTION in this article of MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in Boxes of 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 2 per box.

FRESHLY ARRIVED and now unpacked the following:—

DUTCH CHEESE BALLS in tin foil (cream de la cream) Rs. 2-14.

MUSCATEL RAISINS (Extra choice), in 3 lbs. boxes at Rs. 2.

IMPERIAL PLUMS, in 7 lbs. tin at Rs. 5-4.

FRESH MALAGA GRAPES (large size), in bulk.

Various other Brands of PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the well-known High Class Houses.

Visit our STORES early and it will pay you with the fullest satisfaction in the purchase of your Stores.

AT

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by contract, at Bombay, of ARTICLES of PROVISIONS, for the use of the Royal Indian Marine Vessels, for one year, during 1912-1913, will be received at the Bombay Dockyard, upto 3 P.M., (S. T.), of 22nd January, 1912.

For particulars see Notice No. 8194 in "Bombay Government Gazette" of 7th December, 1911, or apply to

THE DIRECTOR of the Royal Indian Marine.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING INCLUDING CASTOR, COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS, DOUBLE BOILED AND RAW, AND WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, 1912, for the supply of the above stores, during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1912.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of rupees one thousand, should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, BOMBAY, 9TH JANUARY, 1912.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES, required by the O. and R. State Railway, during the 12 months from 1st April, 1912 to the 31st March 1913.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form copies of which can be obtained from the Chief Store Keeper, O. and R. State Railway, Lucknow, on payment of Re. 1 per form.

The Tenders should be addressed to the Manager, O. and R. State Railway, and will be received at his Office up to 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, the 15th February, 1912.

The Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for the supply of Indigenous Stores."

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the whole of, or any part of the lowest, or any Tender.

By Order,
D. R. KEATINGE,
Chief Store-keeper,
O. and R. State Railway.

Lucknow, Dated 6th January, 1912.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS it has come to the knowledge of our clients MESSRS HEPTOOLLA SALAYBHOY and Co., Shipchandlers, Hardware, Merchants and General Contractors, of Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay, that certain dealers have imported and have been selling in Bombay and other parts of India, leather belting having on them the mark of a bull with the words "Ox Tanned" under it in imitation of our said clients well known mark of a bulls head with the words "Ball Brand" which is known by the name of "Godha Chhap." NOTICE is hereby given on behalf of our said clients that leather belting stamped as aforesaid with the head of a bull and the words "Ox Tanned" thereon is not the belting of our clients selection and guarantee. Notice is hereby further given that civil and criminal proceedings will forthwith be instituted and vigorously proceeded against all such importers and dealers in the leather belting importing and dealing in leather belting having thereon the head of a bull with or without the words "Ball Brand" which may be the colourable imitation of our clients aforesaid well known trade mark known as "Ball Brand' or "Godha Chhap." Dated this 8th day of January, 1912.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Attorneys for
Messrs. Heptulla Salaybhoy & Co.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY, for a period of 3 years commencing from the 1st April, 1912, of WOOLEN DARK BLUE PUTTIES to the Bombay Presidency Police.

2. Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

3. Sealed tenders addressed to the Inspector General of Police at Poona will be received at his office during office hours upto the 1st February, 1912.

4. The Inspector General of Police does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. A sample pattern of the articles required can be seen and information as to the approximate number of pattees to be supplied during the contract period obtained at the office of the Inspector General of Police at Poona on any day (holidays and Sundays excepted) between 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.

(Sd.) M. KENNEDY,
Inspector General of Police.

Poona, 6th January, 1912.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Rutlam, Muttra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.		UP JOURNEY.
Bombay ...Dep. 9-30 p.m.		Peshawar...Dep. 7-55 a.m.
Peshawar...Arr. 10-25 p.m.		Bombay.....Arr. 8-30 a.m.

	Hours occupied on journey. H.	M.
Bombay to Delhi	27	30
" " Meerut	29	5
" " Saharanpur	30	59
" " Umballa	32	24
" " Bareilly	32	35
" " Bhatinda	33	21
" " Ludhiana	34	51
" " Ferozepore	34	58
" " Lahore	36	50
" " Kathgodam	37	30
" " Amritsar	37	59
" " Rawalpindi	44	31
" " Peshawar	48	55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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New Premiums (1910)	...	,, 109,674
Annual Income	...	,, 1,451,086
Assets	...	,, 10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		,, 26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910	... ... £	442,000

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate in Khapatia Chakla in Nagarfalia, in the City of Surat.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Pranshanker Tripurashunker Dave, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 14th day of January, 1912 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) the right, title, and interest of the above-named Insolvent, in the following valuable landed property, on the premises, at Surat.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land and ground with the message, tenement or dwelling-house (including outhouses, kitchen, &c.) standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Khapatia Chakla in Nagarfalia, in the City of Surat, in the Registration Sub-District of Surat, containing by admeasurement 207 square yards, or thereabouts, and Registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey Nos. 399 1-2, Tika No. 10 E. and in the Book of the Municipal Assessment under No. 88, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by High Road, leading from Panini Bhit to Khapatia Chakla, on or towards the east by Road, leading to Mayaram Chitman's Pole, on or towards the South by Survey No. 398, house belonging to Kasidas Mayaram, and on or towards the West by Survey No. 400, house belonging to Bai Dahi and Laxmi, daughters of Anandram Motiram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned at their Office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOCTOR STREET near NULL BAZAR.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell on the spot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of Mr. Motubhai Kasanbhai (the Transferee of Mortgage) in exercise of the power of sale vested in him by virtue of the Indentures of Mortgage dated 25th August, 1902, and 15th May 1905 respectively and Transfers of Mortgage dated 7th November, 1906 and 30th April, 1907 respectively, on account and at the risk of Hussanaly Molla Abdul Hakim, Mahomedalli Mujla Abdul Hakim, Fatmabai, widow of Karimbhai Molla Abdul Hakim and wife of Amiruddin Hakim, Rembinji and Abdnaly Hussanaly on WEDNESDAY, the 17th January, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the building thereon situate at Shaikh Abdulla Doctor Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 368 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Mor. 537, 2792, and 2863 and Collector's New Nos. 7639, 9780, 9845, Old Survey Nos. 1352, 1381, and 2785 and New Survey No. 4657 and registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "O" Ward No. 7054, Street No. 36 to 46 and 35 to 39 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Doctor Street, on or towards the West by the Mutton Street, on or towards the South by the property of Esoufally Shazafally and on or towards the North by the property of Makon Dani.

For farther particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the vendor at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N.B.—This property will be sold off positively on the above date.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th January, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO COLLECTORS OF CURIOUS AND WORKS OF ART.

AN UNUSUALLY INTERESTING AND RARE COLLECTION OF OLD CHINESE BRONZEWARE AND PORCELAIN CONSISTING OF

Very rare and valuable hand chased large bronze kongs; quaint incense burners, perforated and chiselled grotesque sacrificial and ceremonial vessels, old bronze and brass bells, rare specimens of famille verte, famille rose, sang-de-boeuf, blue and white, and three and five coloured porcelain of old periods, precious jade articles, snuff bottles artistic wooden carving, and a host of other porcelain and bronze and brass works of art,

Will be offered for sale
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
by the Undersigned
At their Sales Room,
21, Meadows Street, Fort.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 16th and 17th January, 1912.

The sale to commence at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

The goods are on view.

The bronzeware forms a special feature of the collection and attention of the connoisseurs may be drawn to the lots of large kongs and vessels like of which are seldom to be found in the city and have not been offered for public sale before.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th January, 1912.

COUNT MATTEI'S REMEDIES.

THE ORIGINAL MATTEI REMEDIES can now be obtained from
THE MATTEI DEPOT,
KOTAGIRI.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
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Quarterly ...	,, 7 8	,, 6 0
Monthly ...	,, 2 8	,, 2 0
SINGLE COPY ...	... ONE ANNA.	

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted on any length of time special contracts are made.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE
ROYAL EXHIBITION
BOMBAY'S POPULAR
PLEASURE RESORT.
Open from 5 to 12-30
ADMISSION 8 Annas.
PROGRAMME for TO-DAY,
THURSDAY, January 11th 1912.
IN THE
STADIUM.
AT 4-30 THIS AFTERNOON,
Continuation of Sports programme,
Finals in all events,
Grand Prize Giving,
FUN PALACE,
wonderful constellation
of
entertainments.
Don't miss THE WAXWORK SHOW
the funniest thing in Bombay.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY,
Admission 4 Annas.

THE MOUNTAIN RAILWAY still crowded 2 nightly,
Ditto, The Joy Wheel,
Cake Walk, the same thing.
Why?—ask the chap who's been
Admission 8 Annas.
Come early, The Restaurants are ready to serve you with Dinner or a snack.

HOW ABOUT THAT
FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL?
Special!
Next Sunday night at Stadium.
COLOSSAL FIREWORK
PROGRAMME.
To conclude with monster scene.
The eruption of MOUNT VESUVIUS, and the destruction of the ANCIENT CITY OF PONPEII.
The preparation of this marvellous conception has taken the whole time of six men for the past two weeks,
Make Early Arrangements.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON JAN. 9.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	77 1-16		1-8
2 do. Reates	94 1-2		1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	94	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities	£3 15-16		1-4
Bar Silver in London	25 3-8	un	chgd
do. 2 months' beace	25 3-8	un	chgd
do. in New York	54 3-4	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·23 1-2	1-2	
do. at Berlin	20·49 1-2	01	
do. at New York	4·86 1-2	1-3	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	21st Sept 3 3-4		3-16
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 1-2	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 3-4	1-8	
Interest 7 day Market Loans	3	1-4	

Bar Gold per oz. ...77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier—Good business done.
Futures ... Easy
Manchester Firm with a good demand.
Total Sales ...10,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export 2,500 ,,
Imports ... 5,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... 5·31 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May	May-June.
5·08 -03	5·10 -03	5·12 -03	5·14 -03	5·17 -07
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5·19 -03	5·21 -03	5·21 -09	5·22 -03	

New York official noon call March 9·23; May 9·45.
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 9·40; May 9·53.

GINNERS' REPORT.

Washington, Jan. 9.
The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned upto 1st Jan. 14,383,000 Bales.
Additional Cotton Quotations F. G. F. Tinnevelly 5 5-8 nominal—March-April.

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ... 9 1-2
George Mayall's Yarn ... 9 3-8

Shirtings—Dhooties—Moderate business at firm rates.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Done.
Red Karachi ... 37 1-8
Do Months— Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Done
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...38 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.—Sellers—Quiet
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... 36 3-8
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Quiet

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...33 3-4 unchgd.
Do Months ... ... Jan.-Feb.—Done.
Victorian ... ...38 3-4 unobgd.
Do Months ... ... Jan.-Feb.—Done.
New South Wales ... ...36 3-4 unobgd.
Do Months Jan.-Feb.—Done.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports—Nominal. ... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Brown Cawnpore ...48 1-4unchgd
Do. Months—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...69 1-4unchgd
Do. Months—Feb-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Done and Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...63 1-2unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done and Sellers

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£6-13-9+0-0-3 Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Done—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-2 unchgd.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4-5 unchgd Jan.—Value—Firm.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ..... £75+1-4
Yellow Metal ..... £6 11-16 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ..... £64 1-8—1-16
FREIGHT—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay 12 6—Value
ARRIVALS—
"D Balduino."
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 17 10 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...Feb.-Mar.
Tone—Full—Very quiet—Prices unchanged.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. 14 8 2-4+1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... Feb.
Tone—Little doing.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India 19 6 3-4—2-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... Apr-Aug.
Tone—Easier—Little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 15 6 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ... Jan.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Very little doing and prices unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [10TH JAN. 1912.

All market closed for a Public Holiday.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
2 Bundles Rs...	4,000	Linga	National Bank
25 Boxes Sovs..	18,75,000	Sydney	Hongkong Bank
8 Boxes Rs ...	22,576	Bangkok	Comptoir Bank
1 Parcel Rs ...	470	London	do
Silver Coins..	168	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 8th Jan., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	48	57,394
B B and C I Railway ...	43	58,073

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	25,764	Bales
Wheat	11,015	cwts.
Linseed	1,536	,,
Rapeseed	421	,,
Gingellyseed	15,335	,,
Poppyseed	551	,,
Groundnuts	25,881	,,
Castorseed	3,494	,,
Rice	15,447	,,
Myrabollams	14,058	,,
Cottonseed	18,588	,,
Mowrseed	635	,,
Gram	9,969	,,
Joowar	866	,,
Maize	10,436	,,

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The net profit of the Credit Bank of India, Ltd. for the year ending 31st December 1911 including Rs. 4,288-13-5 brought forward amounts to Rs. 71,971-15-0.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours, and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water at Prince's Dock sill:—

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.
	Jan.	h	m	ft. in.	Jan.	h	m	ft. in.
S	6	m	0 33	31 0	6	m	6 39	18 0
			0 27 a	27 9			0 18 a	14 1
S	7	m	1 16	30 11	7	m	7 27	17 7
			1 19 a	27 8			7 4 a	14 11
M	8	m	1 59	30 5	8	m	8 15	17 6
			2 10 a	27 2			7 51 a	16 2
TU	9	m	2 43	29 6	9	m	9 5	17 7
			3 3 a	26 6			8 40 a	17 9
W	10	m	3 28	28 4	10	m	9 58	17 9
			4 1 a	25 9			9 33 a	19 4
TH	11	m	4 14	27 2	11	m	10 55	18 0
			5 12 a	25 1			10 40 a	20 10
F	12	m	5 2	26 0	12	m	11 57	18 2
			6 39 a	24 11				

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 6 (Saturday)	Sunrise 7h 13m	Sunset	6h 15m
,, 7 (Sunday)	,, 7h 14m	,,	6h 16m
,, 8 (Monday)	,, 7h 14m	,,	6h 17m
,, 9 (Tuesday)	,, 7h 14m	,,	6h 17m
,, 10 (Wednesday)	,, 7h 14m	,,	6h 18m
,, 11 (Thursday)	,, 7h 14m	,,	6h 18m
,, 12 (Friday)	,, 7h 15m	,,	6h 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Jan. 11th 2h. 12-9m. p.m.; New Moon, 19th, 4h. 40-0m p.m.; First Quarter, 27th, 2h. 21-4m. p. m.; Full Moon, Feb. 3rd, 5h. 28-1m. a.m.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 10.

The disturbance of yesterday in North-west India moved eastwards into the United Provinces, and East Central India has given rise to moderate to heavy rainfall in the east and south of the Punjab and nearly the whole of the United Provinces while some light falls occurred in Central India and Rajputana. The chief amounts are.—Multan, Ludhiana, Ambala, Simla, Mainpuri and Agra each one inch; Chakrata, Roorkee and Meerut an inch and a half; Lahore, Delhi and Muktesar three-quarters of an inch; Sirsa, Dehra-Dun, Bahraich, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Gorakhpur half an inch.

Forecast.—Rainfall will continue, but will diminish in the Punjab and the west United Provinces, and extend into North-east India.

SIMLA, JAN. 10.

Rain commenced at the early hours of yesterday and continued till the afternoon when snow fell for three hours about two inches.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

ALBERT—December 18 at Pondicherry, Law de Clapernon Albert, son of the late Amelie Saint Claro Law de Clapernon, aged 76 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performance.

Skating Rink. Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m; night session (Saturdays) 9-30 to 11-30.

Maxim: "A wounded reputation is seldom cured."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "China," with the English mails of the 29th Dec., left Aden at 4-30 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m., on Saturday.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of December was 2,958, the daily average being 95; new admissions 783, Parsees 339, Hindoos 1,825, Mahomedans 490, Christians 304. 43 children were vaccinated last month.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March ..... Entry of the Gladiators ... Fuck
Overture ..... Hungarian ..... Keler Bela
a Serenade ... Birthday ..... Eisoldt
b Gavotte ... The Way to the Heart ... Lincke
Selection ..... The Quaker Girl ..... Monckton
Valse ..... Ciribiribin ..... Bucalossi
Selection ..... Veronique ..... Messager
Two Step ..... Moonstruck ..... Monckton

MR. R. G. KNOWLES.

Mr. R.G. Knowles, with his entertaining company of variety artistes has come back to Bombay for a two days' visit. He gave his first performance last evening at the Opera House and the large audience which welcomed his return, were rewarded by Mr. Knowles himself with over an hour's talk and song during which one witticism so rapidly followed another that a gentle ripple of laughter was almost continuous. Mr. Knowles delivers his best jokes in a quiet dry way which provokes a quiet way of laughing, in which one's enjoyment is all the keener. And his performance last night thoroughly represented the salient points of his inimitable manner.

MURDER INQUEST.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, conducted an inquest at Marine Lines last evening relative to the death of Badshaw Gun, a Baluchi Sepoy in the 127th Baluch Light Infantry, who was stabbed on Tuesday morning in the regimental camp in Marine Lines.

Dirani Pulavar, Lance-Naik of the Regiment, deposed that about 12-30 a.m. on Tuesday, he heard some groan from some one among the tents of twelve sepoys, who were lying asleep in a tent. He put out his hand, when he received a stab in the right arm. He cried out that he had been struck, and this aroused the other sepoys. A lamp was lighted and one Bada Shir Nazir, another sepoy, was noticed standing there with a bayonet in his hand. The deceased said he had been stabbed. The bayonet was taken away from Nazir and the matter was placed before the Subedar, who ordered Nazir's arrest. The deceased was taken to hospital and as his condition became worse subsequently, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad was sent for to take his dying deposition. The deceased was found to have received wounds on the chest and abdomen, which proved fatal.

Lt., W. D. Keyworth, medical officer in charge of the Regiment, was then examined and further inquiry adjourned.

PASSPORTS FOR INDIANS.

The Secretary of State for India has brought to the notice of the Government of India that it not infrequently happens that natives of India, students or others, who have proceeded to England, desire to obtain passports to enable them to travel to foreign countries in which the possession of a passport is necessary or desirable, and that difficulty often arises from want of evidence to show that the applicant is a British subject and therefore entitled to a passport. Appeals for assistance are also frequently addressed to His Lordship by destitute Indians who desire to return to their country and by students who, owing to embarrassed circumstances are unable to complete their course of education.

The Government of India have also received intimation from the British Legation at Tokyo that orders have been issued by the Educational Department of the Japanese Government to the effect that applications on the part of foreign students for admission to schools in Japan must be made through the Diplomatic or Consular Representatives of their country in Japan. It has been suggested to the Government of India that it would be a great convenience to his Majesty's Legation at Tokyo, if Indian students, who desire to prosecute their studies in Japan, were provided with recommendations from a recognised authority in India, as it is undesirable that applications should be made to the Japanese Educational Department without some guarantee as to the character and antecedents of the persons on whose behalf such applications are made.

The Governor General in Council accordingly desires to make it knownthat Indian students and others visiting England and India students proceeding to Japan for their education should provide themselves, before their departure from India, with an authoritative certificate of identity signed by the head of the district (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India and by the Political Officer in that of residents of Native States. For a student proceeding to England the certificate should be signed by the head of his last school or college and countersigned by the District Officer (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) or Political Officer, as the case may be.

It is believed also that the grant of such certificates of identity would be of use to Indian gentlemen proceeding to America for the purpose of study or otherwise, and with the approval of the Secretary of State, the Governor General in Council desires to recommend such Indian gentlemen to obtain, before their departure from India, an authoritative certificate of identity signed by the officers mentioned above.

ARRIVAL OF THE "DALHOUSIE."

THE R. I. M. S. "Dalhousie" Commander D. F. Venis, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Aden which port she left on 2nd instant, with the following.—Major W. P. Alexander Capt. L. P. Roche, Lieut H. Leslie, Maj. A. P. How, Capt. F. P. Norbury and wife, 5 second class and 16 men, 22 women and 34 children (deck.)

THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The following letter has been circulated:—

SIR,—You are aware that The Social Service League, Bombay was formed on the 19th March 1911 under the presidentship of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Kt., when a Committee was appointed to frame a constitution for the League. Accordingly the committee framed a draft of the rules and placed it before the general body which after meeting several times to consider the same passed them finally in a meeting held on the 18th June 1911. The office-bearers and the Managing Committee were also elected in the same meeting. We beg to send you a copy of the rules for your information.

The Managing Committee then invited suggestions from the members of the League. Four meetings of the League were held to discuss the work that should be undertaken by the League. The Committee then formulated the following different spheres of work in consonance with the desire of the members:—

1. First Aid Classes and their development into an Ambulance Corps.
2. Preparation of a Register of charitable, philanthropic and educational institutions in the city of Bombay.
3. Sanitary work among the poorer classes.
4. Mass Education.
5. Preparation of a pamphlet showing the different paths of service.
6. Help to poor students such as giving them scholarships for prosecuting useful studies, providing them with text-books &c.
7. A Library of books on Social Service.
8. Relief work.

Sub-committees were appointed to take necessary steps in these directions. A First Aid Class opened in Girgaon of which 43 students took advantage; and after the necessary course of lectures and the examination the class was ultimately developed into the Social Service League Ambulance Division. We are glad to mention here that in response to our appeal Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and Mr. Motilal Dayabhai Shroff have respectively donated Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 1,100 and several other gentlemen contributed, small sums to assist the League in forming the Hindu Brigade at the time of Their Majesties' visit to Bombay. The First Aid Classes will again be commenced in the beginning of the next year.

A circular has been printed requesting different charitable, philanthropic and educational institutions to send us information required for the Register which we intend to prepare.

In connection with our programme for sanitary work we bought a hot-water boiler and it has served good purpose in providing hot-water baths to the inmates of some chawls occupied by the depressed classes. This work will soon be extended to several other centres.

As regards the Social Service League Library we are glad to inform you that we have been enabled to start this library by the kind assistance of Prof. T. K. Gajjar and Mr. B. N. Motivala. The library is at present located in the Techno-Chemical Laboratory (Girgaum).

A scheme to provide text-books to poor students is under preparation.

Sub-committees are appointed to begin work in connection with Mass Education, Lantern lectures and the preparation of a pamphlet showing the different paths of service.

Lastly, the Central Famine Relief Committee recently formed in Bombay under the presidency of Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta to collect funds and organise relief operations to help the famine-stricken cattle and men in Kathiawad and Gujrat, have authorised the Social Service League to organise a Volunteer Corps to collect small subscription, clothing and other assistance in the city; and the sub-committee of the League appointed for the purpose is making necessary arrangements to form the Volunteer Corps as early as possible.

This is, in short, the outline of the programme of work already undertaken or shortly to be undertaken by the League. But even a little beginning of practical work in connection with each of these items will require a good fund and the co-operation of many men. We therefore appeal to each member of the League to help us by sharing our responsibility in one or more schemes which have been formed for the service of our fellow-beings and appeal to their friends for similar help.

Moreover, an Initial Fund of not less than Rs. 1,500 is necessary to meet all the preliminary expenses. For this purpose we have issued Donation Cards and one is sent herewith and we hope that each member will do his best to collect as much as he can.—Yours, etc, (Sd.) B. N. Bhajekar, H. A. Hussain, G. K. Devdhar, B. N. Motiwalla, Byramji Hormusji, N. M. Joshi, A. S. Wagh, Joint Hon. Secretaries.

The Social Service League Office, 54, Kandewadi, Girgaon, Bombay, 28th December 1911.

LADIES' CORNER.

WAISTCOAT OF IVORY SATIN.

In one case a model gown of this description was made with a tunic skirt, which was moulded round the hips of the wearer, and was simply ornamented with machine stitching. The corsage was cut down the middle of the front, from whence the folds were turned back to form two points, which reached almost to the waist, and revealed a deep ivory lace guimpe, supplemented with a row of tiny black velvet buttons down the centre. Between the turned-back revers and the lace guimpe was a waistcoat of ivory satin, with buttonsand button-holes of black velvet. The cloth revers were embroidered with tarnished silver thread, while the same embroidery was repeated on the sleeve and on the left side of the tunic.

WOOL EMBROIDERY IN DULL TONES.

Wool embroidery is making great strides in the matter of popularity, and in the form of wide bands of trimming is in evidence everywhere. Although white fingering, fine and soft like the wool which is used in knitting babies' jackets, is much, to the fore on white or black net, wool embroidery is perhaps most successful when the colours are well mixed and the shades dull rather than vivid. Wool, does not, in point of fact, dye the same brilliant tones as silk, and when allied to a gown it is only successful when it has the appearance of silk embroidery veiled with ninon or net.

VEILS OF REAL LACE.

There is no question that the vogue for lace is likely to suffer any diminution at present. Nothing, in fact is more valued by its fortunate possessors than a legacy of old lace, while good modern hand-made imitation is one of the best investments any one can make. Not only are jabots, cravat knots, guimpes, and corsage bibs made of lace, but for fichus narrow edging is much used. Veils of real dentelle are, besides, being employed a good deal just now. The design, however, which spreads well over the face, and contrives to conceal the features to a great extent, forms such a complete disguise that one wonders that it is approved of by so many pretty women. Curiously enough on the principle perhaps that youth and beauty have from time immemorial delighted in the bal masque, the best-looking women are its patrons at present, and wear their lace veils on hats of medium size—of velvet or sealskin—abjuring them, however, in connection either with the picture hat or the toque. Spanish lace scarves, both in black and white, are being seen a good deal at evening parties just now. Although they are worn with gowns of all materials and in all styles, they are not in reality suitable except with dresses of panne or velvet. To these they add a richness which is inappropriate to lighter fabrics, while they agree admirably with toilettes which are heavy in design and style.

You can make your own
self-raising flour, by adding to every pound of ordinary flour 2 oz. of
"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder
and mixing dry. You will then have a self-raising flour always fresh and superior to anything which you can buy.
Remember—Use one part of "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

HIGH COURT—JANUARY, 11.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

15-11, 322-10—Bhai K and G Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs. The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Payne and Co.
27-11, 499-10—Judah and S Apurnabai vs. Dharamdas Atmaram Nanu H and Co.
33-11, 726-10—Jam R and D Vallivahow widow vs. Purshotam Vishram Mowji—Dik Dh and S.
35-11, 826-10—S A Tyabji Amtoolaboo vs. Mahomedalli Hassanalli Khambata Jam R and D.
36-11, 932-10—Jam R and D Heerji Dossa a firm vs. R. D. Sethna, Payne and Co.
37-11, 167-06—Ard H D and Co. Lalji Narsey Ludha vs. Kessowji Poonja—Wadia G and Co.
39-11, 1194-10—Cap. and V. Mahadeo Sakharam Suide vs. Rakhminibai widow Jeh G and B.
40-11, 499-11—Malvi H. M. and R Moorbai vs. Jethabhai Heerji and others Cap and V.
26-11, 63-10—Shroff D and D M M Cama and another vs. The Secretary of State for India in Council E. F. Nicholson.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

For Decree under order XXIV.
Rule 4 Cl 2 C. P. C.

1008-11—Cap. and V. Durgashanker Ishwarji Pathaka firm vs Bai Jamnabai widow Shroff D. and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

612-10—Bhaishanker K. and G. Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji. vs Narotamdas Thakoredas and others. Madhowji K. and C.
For Further Directions and Cost on Commissioner's Report.
331-07—Mulla and M. Domingo Noronha and others. vs Viscount de Wrem and others. D. J. Mantri.
692-10—Captain and V. Mahomed Yoonus Curtsy and others. vs Kazi Ismail bin Kazi Goolamali Mehri and another. D. J. Mantri.
1029-10—Unwalla and P. Abdulla E. Mistry vs Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Thakurdas and Co.
For Hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.
269-11—Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Bhimji Bhanji. vs James Mitchell Tanish and others. Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

962-10—Manecklal and Co. Rattansi Assaria and Co. vs Turner Morrison and Co. Crawford B and Co.
927-09—Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and another. vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam and others. Payne and Co. Pestonjee R. K. and Co.
618-10—Mulla and M. Radhakisson Dwarkadas a firm. vs Motilal Jowanmal and others. Ardeshir H. D. and Co.
282-11—M. B. Chothia. Manchershaw Bamonji Chothia. vs T. B. Kantharia and others. Wadia G. and Co.
410-10—Mulji and K. Karimbhai Peer Mahomed and W. vs. Bai Manekbai widow Nanu, H. and Co.
780-05—Craigie B. and C. Vallabhdas Murlidhar. vs Raghunath Mahadev Tilak and others. In Person. Chitnis M. and K.
110-10—Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Naradbhai Manoherdas and others, vs Sha Valabhji Bhica and others. Mulla and M.
391-09—Bhaishanker K. and G. Madhawji Luxmandas. vs Price Wills and Reeves a firm. Little and Co.
888-10—Malvi H. M. and R. Mangaldas Manecklal a firm. vs Gokaldas Atmaram a firm. Mirza M. and M.
410-10—Mulji and K. Karimbhoy Peer Mahomed and Co. vs Bai Manekbai Nanu H. and Co.
1101-10—P. S. Batliwali. Jairam Doongersey. vs Diwabai widow. Tayabjee D. and Co.
345-10—Jamsedji R. and D. Sakarbai widow. vs Sakarchand Kessowji and others. Kanga and S.
681-09—Payne and Co. Nawab Behram Jung. vs Haji Sultanally Shustry. Matubhai J and M.
631-10—Mirza M. and M. Muhomed Ibrahim bin Kamruddin Makri and another. vs Shahabuddin bin Haji Sharfudin Ghattay. Captain and V.
238-03—Malvi H. M. and R. Jaydayal Lachminarayen and others. vs Ebji Umersey a firm. Ardeshir H. D. and Co.
231-08—Edgelow G. W. and Co. Sobhagchand Vasanji a firm. vs Dada Aboo and others. Captain and V.
371-06—Malvi H. M. and R. Messrs Shivpratab Shrinivas a firm. vs Virupakshappa and another. Dikshit D. and S.
948-07—Hiralal and Co. Shriman Joswami Shrichandra Prabhaxti Vahuji Maharaj widow vs Shriman Goswami Shri 108 Tikayet Shri Girdharlalji Maharaj and others. Edgelow G. W. and Co.
112-04—M. B. Chothia. Framroz Jamshed Aga. vs Ranchordas T. Mody.
19-11—Payne and Co.—Abdul Rassool vs Khairunnissabin widow—Matu J. and M. and Dustur and others.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

534-11—Madh K. and C.—Kadarbhoy Mahomedally and Co., vs Jamshedji Rattonji and Co Pest R K and Co.
281-11—Ragh B and N—Bai Mithabai widow vs Mulji Sunderji and others—Unwalla and P
580-11 Mulji and K. Harischandra Keshao Chembarkar and another vs. Krishnarao K. Parelkar, Bicknell M. and R.
791-10—Captain and V. Bai Sonbai widow vs Vasanji Moolji and others Mulla and M.
720-11—Captain and V. Bai Meherbai vs. B. N. Captain Wadia G. and Co.
695-11—Mehta and D. Bhagwandas Hanmandas vs. Shivji Cooverji Mulla and M.
722-11—Wadia G. and Co. Readymoney and Co. vs. Mansur Kasher Jehangir M. and S.
422-11—Chitnis M. and K. D. B. Chitnis and another vs. Hyderali Abdul Kayum and another, Mulla and M.
714-11—Mehta and D. Umer Moloo vs. Rasulbai S. A. Tyabji.
740-11—Hiralal and Co. Messrs. Talukchand Mansukhlal vs. Jasbhai Makandas and Co.—In Person.
123-11—Madh K and C. Vallabhdas Kessowji vs Hansraj Kanji—Little and Co.
451-11—Malvi H M and R Ranchodbhai Kanjibhai vs Chotalal Atmaram Kaji—Motichand and D.
778-06—Mirza M and M—Anandrao Krishnarao and M vs Kakhmabai widow and others Tyabji D and Co.
569-10—Jehangir and S Esaji Moosaji vs Isaji Tajbhai and others—Ard H D and Co.
1026-10—S A Tyabji—Narbadabai vs Ahmed Sciemam—Payne and Co.
444-08—Wadia G and Co—P F Dalal vs N E Bottlewala—Cap and V.
614-11—Sms B and O Louise Phillip vs Messrs. Stanley Humphoy and Co. Crawford B and Co.
120-10—Little and Co—A K Noorbhoy vs Yamin Tarkey and Co.—Shroff D and D.
638-11—Manek and N Ambalal Veerchand vs Veerchand Jeychand—Khan L and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

For Judgment.

206-11—Mulla and M Dhana Khusalji vs Kumbhar Mulji Pacha and others Thakurdas and Co.
668-11—Little and Co—The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., vs Ramdas Vithaldas and others—Edg G W and Co Jam R and D and Motichand and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

565-05—Mirza M and M—A H Allarakhia vs Rameshandar Krishnaji, Kanga and S.
406-11—Sham M. and H. Ratansey Kanji vs Ramcooverbai and others, Shroff D and D. Testamentary Suit.
11-11—Sham M and H. Ratansey Kanji vs Ramcooverbai and another, Shroff D and D. Long Causes.
626-11—Shroff D. and D. Premcooverbai vs Ratansey Kanji and others, Sham M and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

842-11—Malvi H. M. and R. Naanamal Ramchand a firm vs Govindrai Jamnadas a firm, Part heard.
328-09—Jam R. and Ali Mahomed Abdul Hoosein Sakinabai—Jeh G. and B.
267-11—Motichand and D. Brajvallabhdas Purshotamdas a firm. vs Rustomji Edulji Metha. Jehangir M. and S.
311-11—T. A. Ghandy (for a pauper.) Bai Laxum, widow. vs Harjivan Natha and others Motichand and D.
349-11—Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Framji Jamsetji Kukana. vs Sorabji Jamsetji Kukana and others. S. B. Mehta.
51-11—Raghuvaya B. and N. Keshavlal Chhotalal a firm. Velji Kanji a firm and another. Madhawji K. and C.
333-11—Mulla and M. Nazeralli Mahomed Raizey. vs Mulla Ibrahimji Rajbhoy. Pestonji R. K. and Co.
466-08—Matubhai J. and M. Noorbai. vs Salay Mahomed Haji Ahmed and others. Payne and Co.
708-08—Matubhai J. and M. Moosa Haji Joonus. vs The Same. Payne and Co.
453-11—Khunderao L. and M. Jijisha Sekharam Ghogre. vs Munchoobhai Balgoving. E. P. Pavsi.
883-05—Nanu H. and Co. Nemtoola Ebrahim Nooroodin. vs Abdul Kayum Ebrahim Nooroodin and others. Payne and Co.
963-09—Malvi H. M. and R. Mrs. Vincent Soares and Co. vs Hargovandas Kasaljchand and others. Hiralal and Co.
622-10—Hiralal and Co. Jamnadas Vijbukandas. vs Sadashiv Narayan Avsare. Mirza M. and M.
631-11—Khunderao L. and M. Vinayakrao Shamrao Laud and others. vs Ismail Haji Kassam. Wadia G. and Co.
216-07—Little and Co. Premcooverbai alias Tumoobai widow and others. vs Purshotam Vishram Mawji and others. Raghavaya B. and N.
794-08—Raghavaya B. and N. Purshotam Vishram Mawji. vs Premcooverbai alias Tumoobai widow and others. Little and Co.
617-09—Jamsetji R. and D. Mahomed Hajee Aboo. vs Mahomed Rahimulla and others. J. R. Patel and Co.
O. S. 1004-11—Jehangir M. and S. Gofiam Hoossin Noor Mahomed and another. Fazulbhai Allobhai Mooraj and another.
189-11—Jehangir M. and S. The Advocate General of Bombay vs. Fatmabai and others, Mirza M. and M.
900-10—Mirza M. and M. Thakar Laljee Padamsey vs Kansara Naron Lalji. Malvi H. M. and R.
313-11—Manchershaw and N. Nusserwanji Cawasji Poonawalla vs Bhawaram Ramchandra. Khunderao L. and M.
125-11—Sabnis and G. (For Pauper). Saibai widow vs Rangoobai widow and others Little and Co.
797-09—Madhavjee K. and C. Dewji Waghji and another vs. Hansraj Waghji and others. Little and Co.
1066-10—Dikshit D. and S. Bai Monghibai vs Moti Jitha and Co. a firm Bhaishanker K. and C.
168-11—Manchershaw and N. Ismailji Essoofalli vs Abdul Hoossin Peerbhoy. Payne and Co.
118-11—Wadia G. and Co. Burjorji Manecksji Patel vs Manecksji Jamasji Patel and others. J. R. Patell and Co.
47-11—Bicknell M. and R. Hasanalli Esmailji Jinawalla vs Vazirbai widow and others.
1181-10—J. R. Patell and Co. Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Seowwalla vs Rustomji Merwanji Dalal and others. Craigie B. and C.
593-11—Hiralal and Co. D. K. Thakur vs Anandrao Bhai alias Bhasker, Patel Bicknell M. and R.
624-11—Hiralal and Co. Brijlal Bhagwandin Trivedi vs Sabaji Savaliaram Mehta and others Edgelow G W and Co.
740-09—Khund L and M Abdul Ganee Mahomed Salay vs Aishabai widow. Judah and S.
706-11—M. B. Chothia, Shamsunder Hardesdas and another vs Ramjidas Ramshaimal Mirza M. and M.
649-11—Payne and Co. R. D. Sethna vs Manek Cassum, Ardeshir H. D. and Co.
667-11 Mehta and D. Ybdul Latiff Hassum Muja vs. Haji Ahmed Haji Hasam Dada and another 8 B Mehta.
157-11—Unwalla

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H. M. S. Medina, Captain Alfred G. M Chetwold, R. N., left Bombay harbour yesterday for Plymouth, with their Imperial Majesties, the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress on board which their suites.

The Medina has been escorted by four cruisers, H. M. S. Defence, Captain H. H. Bruce, R. N. H. M. S. Cochrane, Captain W. E. Goodenough R. N., H. M. S. Argyll, Captain M. Culme-Seymour, R. N., and H. M. S. Natal Captain Clement Greatorex, R. N.

The City Line steamer City of York, 5,018 tons, Captain J. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Isinda, 3,398 tons, Captain J. Kinnedy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo, 1 cabin and 9 deck passengers.

The steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J. Salvesen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Palitana, 1933 tons, Captain H. McDiarmed, sailed yesterday for Bushire via Karachi, and coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 763 tons, Captain W. Morrison will sail to-day for Basrah via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Mohammadi, 1251 tons, Captain A. Vewly will sail for Jeddah, via Red seaports with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga 957 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, via coast ports, with a general cargo, 27 cabin and 568 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr John Harvey...Special Service steamer
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Burgh.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 13.

Ausaye.....4369 Cookman...Shanghai...31-1.....P & O Co
Alavi .....2324 Gray.....Bo & P S N Co
Barrington Court..2834 Williams .....Captain
Euphorina .....2444 Stevens .....T M & Co
Gunenfels.....3501 Franziers...W & A Graham & Co
Gellia.....555 Watts...repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co
Hellas.....349 Berg.....F F Campbell & Co
Hinda.....3398 Kennedy .....M M & Co
Hild.....719 Salvesen.....F F Campbell & Co
Kaisar .....504 King .....M M & Co
Kilkerran.....2413 .....W & A Graham & Co
Landaura.....2457 Lina .....Calcutta...M M & Co
Malda.....1260 Bamber.....M M & Co
Madura.....1273 Logan.....M M & Co
Nellore.....737 Cahon.....Persian Gulf.....The Arab Steamer Co
Nisida.....3398 Kennedy.....M M & Co
Hild .....719 Salvesen.....F F Campbell & Co
Onda.....5449 Redlock...Karachi...10-1...M M & Co
Oceana.....3507 Jones .....P & O Co
Queenmoor.....2409 Dunn .....The Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents:
A Sahara	2665	Park	Genoa	9-1	J Mackimoth & Co
B Marigraf	2325	Thle	Zanzibar	12-1	A Strandes & Co
CAR Ula	3426	O'Sullivan	Galle	M M & Co	
G Mohammadi	1251	Newby	Jeddah	8-1	B & P S N Co
M Shah Ameer	2023	Brewes	10-1	Shah S N Co	
N Detmold	3816	Winter	Aberdeen	15-1	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Islami	1604	Goode	Mauritius	6-1	B & P S N Co
3 E Rubattino	2681	Piazzoni	Genoa	15-1	E Line
6 Imani	2979	Rosewaine	Dunkirk	20-1	J F & Co
7 Abidos	1937	Davies	Calcutta	12-1	Bo S N Co
8 Bregenz	2386	Petris	Trieste	16-1	A L S N Co
9 Himalaya	3700	Gregor	Shanghai	P & O Co	
10&11 City of York	5078	Wilson	Karachi	K Nixon & Co	
12&13 Persia	4954	Haughton	London	13-1	P & O Co
15 Ceylon Maru	3142	Tozawa	Kobe	12-1	N Y Kaisha

H W P D

Indravati	518	Esmail	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	624	Ahmed			Bo S N Co

M W V D

Linga	951	Rothwell			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel	Commander	From
10	City of York	Wilson	L'pool, Dec 16
	Isinda	Kennedy	Calcutta, Dec 12
	Hild	Salvesen	B'kok, Dec 27
	Linga	Rothwell	K'chi, Jan 8
	R I M S Dalhousie	Vinis	Aden, Jan 2

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	H M S Medina	Obatfield	Plymouth
	H M S Defence	Bruce	Plymouth
	H M S Cochrane	Goodenough	Plymouth
	H M S Argyll	Seymour	Plymouth
	H M S Natal	Grestorex	Plymouth
	Ischia	Belsito	Kobe
	Transinfels	Huper	Calicut
	Palitana	McDiarmed	Basrah

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dumra, Morrison, for Basrah.
" Mohammadi, Newby, for Jeddah, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer "Capri," from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 9th instant.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have received from the Royal Humane Society their Bronze Medal and Certificate on Vellum, signed by the Duke of Buccleuch, for presentation to their member Mr. Cyril W. Last, who was recently Second Officer of the S. S. "Glenfinlas", under the command of Captain Frank Mills, M. S. G. On arrival of the "Glenfinlas" at Akyab, the danger of bathing, owing to the numerous sharks which abounded in the harbour, was pointed out to members of the crew, but notwithstanding the warning, an ex-"Warspite" boy, named H. Morecock, making his first voyage to sea, dived unobserved from the gangway and at once encountered difficulties owing to the strong tide running, which rapidly carried him from the steamer. Fortunately, his cries for help were heard by the Second Officer, Mr. Last, who was just recovering from an acute attack of fever. Without waiting to divest himself of his clothing, Mr. Last plunged over the side to the boy's assistance, and after a desperate struggle with the boy in the water, he got him on his back and swam against a vicious ebb tide. By this time, the attention of the Chief Officer and Engineers was called to the struggle going on in the water, and the cries of the boy for help. Assistance was forthcoming and a rescue effected in the nick of time, the Second Officer being quite exhausted and stimulants were necessary to restore consciousness. The boy, apart from being frightened, received no harm; on the other hand, Mr. Last's illness again developed to such an extent that he was removed to the hospital on-shore where he remained for some time. Captain Frank Mills, who was an eye witness of the occurrence, laid the facts of the Officer's gallant act before the Guild, with the pleasing result that it has now been recognised. The Guild hope to make an official presentation to their member at an early date.

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do, brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 11th January, 1912.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

WHEN King George ascended the throne he gave his people a promise that he would follow in the footsteps of his late father, the Peacemaker, and it was with that idea before him that his Majesty turned to India, then distracted, discontented and, to some extent, seditious. There were those, who when the visit was projected raised their voices in protest and prognosticated ill. But the King, after his former visit, declared that the task of governing India will be made easier if we, on our part, infuse into it "a wider element of sympathy." It was to illustrate what he meant by that declaration that he came amongst us and there can be no room for doubt that the one outstanding result of the visit has been the creation of a closer bond of sympathy between all classes, which it is to be hoped will long survive. But whether it will or not, one thing is at present certain that Bengal has lost her standing cause of complaint and whatever may be the issue of the debates in Parliament as to the constitutional aspect of the redivision of Bengal and the removal of the capital, those acts will not be revoked and whatever irregularity may have been committed will be set right and confirmed by the will of Parliament and the people. His Majesty's subjects in this country, though some of them may feel that traditions have been disregarded have recovered from their surprise and re-echo the demand of a vernacular journal "What do we care whether we are ruled by the Viceroy and his officials, or by the Secretary of State and the democracy? We look to the Queen's proclamation and we claim to be ruled by the Crown." And because of this feeling our people have accepted the action of the King in the spirit which prompted it. Indeed, we believe that if the King had divided Bengal as Lord Curzon divided it, we should not have heard a word of complaint. The creation of the new capital will mean the expenditure of a vast sum of money and we do not doubt that works of public utility will for a long time to come stand in need of funds. But the people will not murmur, for they regard the royal visit and the kindly interest His Majesty has displayed in them worth more than it has cost.

Wherever the royal visitors have sojourned they have been received with most enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty and from the ruling chiefs as much as from the subjects of British India. There was only one incident, to which we refer reluctantly, to mar the gratifying reflections which the visit calls forth. But it must be remembered that only the other day one whom the King has recently honoured drew special attention to the relations between the ruling princes and the British Government. That writer urged the establishment of "some machinery which would secure for the future a more sustained and intimate co-operation." Steps, which have so far been taken, have failed to recognise the real attitude of the chiefs, which is exceedingly complex and somewhat difficult to define. "On the one hand, they are inclined to dislike the growing divergence of the Government of India from their own somewhat patriarchal methods. They further result the occasional consequences of their own isolation. ...On the other hand they are extremely suspicious of every scheme which proposes to bring them into closer association with the Government of India. One or two princes are known to favour greater intimacy with the controllers of high poliey. The Gaekwar of Baroda, for instance, has more than once advocated a scheme resembling an Indian House of Lords. But the vast majority of the princes and chiefs, while entirely loyal, actually prize their aloofness, while objecting to its penalties. They are not attracted by the prospect of association and co-operation, because they fear that it may eventually lead to greater subordination. How to recognise this rival attitude is an issue of the utmost delicacy but it must some day be faced." We have quoted these remarks at some length because of their importance and because there is a feeling of suspicion among ruling princes that their powers and function may be prescribed. It is undeniable that some of them could ill-afford their visit to Delhi and would have stayed away if monetary considerations alone had guided them. And perhaps if there had been that closer association his Majesty would have been advised to refer to it in one of his speeches and so make that association stronger and closer.

This apart, we can only congratulate the country that his Majesty's visit has been such a glorious success and that it has been unmarred by any really untoward incident. In the words of the valedictory address presented by the Bombay Legislative Council it has been a visit fraught with momentous issues. The gracious words which his Imperial Majesty has addressed to the people will ever remain a precious memory in all hearts and will constitute new links between the British Crown and its Indian Empire. Among all classes of people there have been manifestations of devotion and the strong sentiment thus evoked will bear good fruit in the future. This is the language of the courtier, but it is also we believe strictly and absolutely true. The visit has already borne good fruit in all parts of the Empire and His Majesty's subjects in England will take a greater and more intelligent interest in this country which the King's visit has opened out more clearly to them. In wishing the Emperor and Empress farewell we may express our gratification that His Majesty has not omitted to acknowledge the services of those who made his visit practicable and who have spared nothing in forethought and energy in watching over and guarding his royal person, and in regulating traffic, though those engaged in conducting public ceremonial have been overlooked. His Majesty is convinced of the warm-hearted loyalty of his Indian subjects and his farewell address is such as might have been anticipated. We re-echo the Imperial wish that the visit may conduce to the general good of the peoples of this great continent and that the same unity and concord may for the future govern the daily relations of their public and private lives as marked in union in welcoming Their Majesties during the past weeks.

A GREAT CHANCELLOR. ADMIRAL BETHELL, who will succeed Sir Edmond Slade in the Command of the East Indian Station, is the grandson of the famous Lord Westbury, one of the ablest Lord Chancellors England has ever had and represents a rather remarkable union of professions in his family. He has followed the Naval profession whilst his brother, the present Baron Westbury was for several years in the Army. His father was in the legal profession of which his grandfather was the *dulce decus* for a long time. His maternal grandfather was in the Church and his great-grandfather was a doctor of medicine. Slingsby Bethel, the well-known republican politician and supporter of Cromwell, was in the leather business when he acquired fame in politics. Undoubtedly the Lord Chancellor was the most distinguished of this versatile family, and his fame is revived in our mind by the Indian appointment of his grandson. He had made his fame early in life at the bar as a lawyer of keen ability and still keener wit, before he entered Parliament and politics at the age of fifty-one. He was a Conservative, a Liberal-Conservative, as it was then somewhat oddly called, but he changed so far as to support the ballot and the abolition of church rates, in fact he became a somewhat advanced Liberal. Unfortunately this change was much exaggerated in the public mind through his being confounded with another Bethell, curiously also with the same Christian name of Richard, who had been in Parliament before him and was a rigid Conservative, a Tory in fact. In the end he threw in his lot with the Liberals and was twice their Solicitor-General, first under Lord Aberdeen and then under Palmerston, who finally promoted him in 1861 as Lord Chancellor in succession to Lord Campbell. Ten years previous to that when the Great Seal was vacant he coveted it openly and when Palmerston disappointed him by giving it to Mr. Campbell he was persuaded with the greatest difficulty to accept his former lower office of Solicitor-General again. Campbell was then nearly eighty, so Sir Richard Bethell finally acquiesced, and he was rewarded by obtaining the coveted post a little more than a year after by Campbell's death. He remained Chancellor for about five years and did excellent work especially in the removal of legal abuses for which he was known throughout his career. Many reforms he introduced especially in the law relating to Bankruptcy and Matrimony and Divorce. Lord Westbury had a rasping tongue and delighted in making stinging remarks. During his Chancellorship the famous 'Essays and Reviews' case which created so much sensation in the Church of England came before him for final disposal, and in his judgment he gave full vent to his sarcastic wit against the Bishops who had prosecuted the authors of that famous publication. Bishop Wilberforce was his special butt and his caustic remarks against that High Church champion of orthodoxy were never forgotten. So great was his command of bitter biting sarcasm that Lord Derby, the Prime Minister, properly described him as standing up and for upwards of an hour hovering on the head of an opponent a continuous stream of vitriolic acid? No wonder that with such a sharp tongue he made many enemies. His end as Chancellor was somewhat tragic, as he had to resign in 1865 owing to charges of favouritism and nepotism in matters of patronage. He survived till 1873.

A FANTASTIC SUGGESTION. AN announcement is made by a well-known periodical at Home devoted to cycling interests, according to which the War Office is considering a suggestion to supplement the cyclist battalions of the Territorial Force by an auxiliary force, which could be called up only in the event of invasion. It is suggested that a scheme making less demands on time and energy than does membership of the Territorials would attract a great number of young men, who are unable to join that force. Under the scheme suggested every cyclist in England and Wales will be invited to join the proposed National Association of Cyclist Defenders. He will undertake that in the event of a foreign invasion he will take up arms and place himself at the disposal of the organisations, which will have been elaborated in time of peace. From that moment he will become an authorised combatant, and he will wear a badge and a distinctive mark on his cap. All he is to be asked to undertake is to turn out and fight in the event of an invasion. For this service it is suggested he should enjoy certain privileges. First of all, on becoming a member of the association, he will select the local detachment to which he desires to be attached, and in this connection it is suggested that every cycling club in the kingdom should form a detachment. Through the association these detachments will be put into touch with the nearest Territorial cyclist battalion, and they will have the privilege of being looked upon as honorary members. They will be allowed to take part in field days and in all the social functions organised by the regiment. They will also be allowed not only to attend military lectures at headquarters, but military officers will attend occasionally to lecture to members of the detachment. In the event of this auxiliary force being called up, it appears each member will be allowed the option of joining a Territorial Battallion, or of serving with his own comrades in detachments of twenty-five. It is said that the decision of the War Office on this scheme is eagerly awaited in the cycling world. If that is so, and we rather doubt it, the cycling world will probably experience disappointment. The scheme seems to be a fantastic one, which contains the fatal objection that the cyclists will be under no obligation to do any training and we do not imagine that the War Office will be anxious to encumber territorial units in time of war with useless and helpless combatants of the sort which this loose system would be likely to produce.

A NOTABLE BLUE BOOK. BOGUS and incomplete marriages have victimised so many women—both in real life and fiction—that a cordial welcome will be extended to a Blue Book recently issued in which is given the latest available information regarding the marriage laws of foreign countries. Wherever possible, a translation of the actual text of the law is given; and all the summaries and other additional matter have been either supplied by the authorities of the country concerned or based on information supplied by those authorities. An Introductory Note explains that "the principal object of this publication is to enable British subjects desiring to contract marriage in one of the countries mentioned therein, or to marry a foreigner in any country, to take such precautions as they may desire (a) to ensure that their marriage will be valid in all countries in which it is to their interest that it should be valid; (b) to avoid committing a breach of the law of the foreign country in which their marriage is to take place." Something of this sort has long been wanted, for quite apart from the absurd matrimonial fiascos so much beloved of the cheap story writer, each year produces its crop of disasters caused by imperfect knowledge of the marriage law of countries other than our own. At the same time, it must be remembered that a Blue Book does not fall into the hands of many people particularly of those women who seek means of livelihood in the foreign capitals of Europe, where it may be said most of the trouble of this sort occurs; and we trust some means will be found of disseminating such valuable information more thoroughly than a mere official paper can ever hope to do.

A PRESS NOTE issued yesterday by the Bombay Government states :—His Majesty the King Emperor, on leaving India, has been graciously pleased to confer the title "Royal" upon the Institute of Science now being built with the funds most generously provided by Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart., Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Bart., Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart. and Sir Vasanji T. Mulji, Kt.

THE *Indian Daily News* names Lord Wenlock as the first Governor of Bengal, but official confirmation of this is not available.

IT is understood that Mr. C. Sheridan, Inspector-General, has been appointed to officiate as Postmaster General, Punjab, during the leave of absence on furlough of Mr. Maxwell.

A BHAVNAGAR correspondent writes:—Kumari Shri Manhar Kunverba Saheba has been pleased to make a donation of Rs. 1,200 for founding a good conduct gold Medal for girls of the State. This donation was announced at the gathering which witnessed the distribution of prizes to girls in commemoration of the Investiture of Her Highness the Maharani Saheba with the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

The *Giornale d'Italia* states that Princess Louise of Saxony is about to marry a well-known electrical engineer of Florence. The *Giornale* adds that as a consequence of the recent publication of her memoirs the allowance which the King of Saxony makes to the princess will be reduced from £2,000 to £1,000 a year.

ON the occasion of the debate on the Budget in the Servian Skupshtina the Foreign Minister was asked why the diplomatic posts in London and Berlin had been vacant so long. The Minister replied that there were at present no persons qualified to fill those positions.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

New Naval Estimates.

CANCER RESEARCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, DEC. 22.

FULLER and more interesting details of the naval estimates for next year were published here the other evening. They keep strictly within the limits laid down by the existing naval enactments, and contain no echo of the recent thunder-claps of international politics or of the frenzied drum-beating of the super-patriots. In accordance with the statutory schedule, first credits will be asked for only two capital ships, to replace respectively the battleship Brandenburg and the armoured cruiser Kaiserin Augusta; for two small cruisers; and for a flotilla of twelve destroyers. The first instalment for a submarine-raising ship has also been put down. On submarines themselves, in spite of the agitation for increased attention to this type of vessel, it is proposed to spend the same amount as in the current year namely, £750,000. There is an augmentation of £175,000 in the vote for keeping in commission. This is explained as being due to "increased placing in commission of ships of larger type." Similar grounds are adduced for an addition of £118,000 under the heading of upkeep and replacement of guns. Nor is there anything particularly noteworthy in the votes for personnel. Increases in the higher ranks include two flag and eighty-eight other naval officers thirty-five engineers and twenty officers, for other branches of the service. The increase in personnel from warrant officers downwards is 3,549. Votes for works so far as can be see—very few figures being given either here or elsewhere—are quite normal. It is stated that the only items of the Naval Estimates retained in the category of extraordinary expenditure are the contributions to shipbuilding. The further outlay for the extension of the shipyard and cutting through the lock island at Wilhelmshaven, as well as for the construction of a harbour at Heligoland and the improvement of the defences of the North Sea and Baltic, have been included in the ordinary expenditure. The Estimates for the Ministry of the Interior contain a further instalment of £2,100,000 for the widening of the Kiel Canal, bringing the total spent on this work to £7,800,000. It appears from the above facts that any decided departure which would have to take place by way of special legislation and supplementary estimates will be contingent on the results of the elections, and probably also on the development of the international situation.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A discovery which may have an important bearing on the treatment of cancer is described by its authors, Professor August von Wassermann and his assistants, Dr. Franz Keysser and Dr. Michael Wassermann, in the latest issue of the "Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift." With the caution and modesty characteristic of the true scientist, they put their achievement in the form that "the view hitherto held that it was not possible to reach a tumour with chemical means through the blood and destroy it, has been proved to be untenable." They are also careful to utter a warning against the assumption that the results of their researches will necessarily be applicable to human patients with whom no experiments have yet been tried. But what they do claim to have done is to have effected a radical and permanent cure of both carcinoma and sarcoma in mice. Most of the animals employed for their researches were supplied by Professor Ehrlich, who had produced in them by inoculation tumours, which he classifies as carcinoma and sarcoma. It was first proved by observations on many thousands of mice that these tumours neither receded spontaneously nor yielded to known processes. While pursuing another line of investigation Professor Wassermann had discovered that the epithelial cells of carcinoma [in this case, it is interesting to note, obtained by operation from a human patient] had a peculiar affinity for two salts, natrium telluricum and natrium selenicum. With a view to ascertaining whether this affinity also existed in the living patient, solutions of these salts were injected locally into the tumours of cancerous mice. The result was that in a number of cases the tumour broke up and discharged its contents outwardly, while in a few instances a radical cure was effected.

ABSORBING TUMOURS.

An attempt was now made to reach the tumours through the blood by means of injections into the tail vein, but with this method of procedure the salts were so poisonous that effective quantities could not be used. Search was accordingly made for a vehicle which would rapidly diffuse the curative element through the circulatory system, and after many trials the secret of success was eventually found in a preparation of eosin and selenium, which is very soluble in water, but "for the development of its full efficacy requires extraordinarily subtle chemical treatment." The average mouse, it was found, could accommodate at a time two and a half milligrams of this substance. It was only after the injections had been continued for three days that the tumour began to soften, but at the end of another week the last remnant of it had been absorbed, and the animal was completely cured. The animals dealt with were kept under observation for months, and in no case did a relapse occur. Two mice spontaneously affected with tumour were also cured. Experiments were tried with four different types of carcinoma and one of sarcoma.

THE ESTIMATES.

At an audience given in the Berlin Palace on Dec. 18 the Imperial Finance Secretary, Herr Wermuth, submitted to the Emperor the Estimates for next year, and the first instalment of them was printed the same evening in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*. It is prefaced by the following oracular observations:—"Even the little that had hitherto been known as to the Budget had sufficed to stimulate the discussion as to whether the Federated Governments were in an adequate measure taking heed that our military forces should provide for the safety of the country and its steady development in all eventualities. The statements thus brought into connection with the impending Budget must be opposed with all possible emphasis. The nation knows that the Federated Governments always see in the maintenance and development of our defensive forces one of their most important tasks, and will never hesitate to act accordingly." As no details whatever are as yet given of the Army and Navy Estimates, this oracle is not very helpful. Indeed, the present instalment of the Budget, which, partly as the result of the normal complication of German finance, and partly in consequence of changes in arrangement, certainly does not err on the side of lucidity, deals with little more than the main totals.

AN ALL ROUND INCREASE.

Income and expenditure balance at a figure which is £7,000,000 in excess of that of last year. The increase, however, is apparently due in some degree to the expenses of the new law determining the piece establishment of the army which last year were contained in a special estimate. It is anticipated that taxes and dues will yield an increase of nearly £4,000,000, but it should be remembered that in the past two years very modest demands were made on the fresh imposts introduced by the great finance reform. With regard to the Extraordinary Estimates, it is remarked that "the aim of covering only remunerative expenditure out of loans has not yet been attained, though a nearer approach has been made to it." The Extraordinary Estimates balance with a loan of rather more than £2,000,000, which is about half of that allowed for last year. At the time of the finance reform the standard of matricular contributions paid into the Imperial revenue by the individual States of the Union was raised from 40pf to 80pf. per head of the population. The measure was understood at the time to be provisional, and it seems that certain States proposed in the Federal Council that, in view of the improved condition of the Imperial finances, a return should be made to the former standard. This proposal which would have meant a loss of about a million and a quarter sterling to the Imperial exchequer, has, however, been defeated so far as the coming year is concerned.

GERMANS AND DANES.

The German authorities continue their most extraordinary campaign against the Danes in Schleswig. A message which arrived here to-day excites the greatest anger and indignation. A Danish committee in Sonderburg had arranged to entertain 400 poor children at a Christmas feast, and intended to have a Christmas tree and give them gifts and dinner. But the authorities have forbidden the feasts, on the pretext that the committee's purpose was to create political agitation amongst the children! The idea is absolute nonsense, but the committee protested in vain. The authorities will not permit the entertainment simply because it is organised by Danes. Thus 400 poor children are deprived of a merry Christmas.

SPY MANIA IN GERMANY.

Stories with regard to the Wilhelmshaven espionage affair become more and more extravagant. As soon as there was talk of blowings up at Germany's North Sea war base the Berlin papers at once conjectured the great locks by which the entrance to the harbour is obtained as the object of these explosive plans. This hypothesis has now crystallised into fact. The "Rheinisch Westfalische Zeitung," the Pan-Germanic organ of the West German war material trade, prints it as coming from "an officer with the best sources of information." His story is that the frequent arrival of registered letters for certain petty officers aroused the suspicions of the postal authorities, who stopped and opened some of these communications. From them it was discovered that the British Naval Intelligence Department was in possession of plans of the locks and water supply, and also of the secret signal books, which had been betrayed to them by the addresses. "The locks, which form the only entrance to the war harbour, were to have been blown up at the decisive moment. Wilhelmshaven would thus have been rendered useless in a few seconds, and Germany would have found herself quite defenceless at the very beginning of the war." To avoid this danger the German High Sea Fleet remained for weeks in the open sea. These discoveries are said to have formed the subject of the audiences which the Minister of Marine, the Chief of the Admiralty Staff, and the Chief of the Naval Cabinet have recently had of the Emperor. At the moment when persons in authority are, at any rate, making no very serious efforts to damp down the prevailing Anglophobia, it is a little remarkable that these astonishing facts should only become known in an irregular way through a paper which always has been only too ready to believe anything of an anti-British tendency. But until the elections are over it is probable that this kind of romancing will go on. Very little knowledge or reflection would tell the "Rheinisch Westfalische" that the eventuality of the German fleet being shut up in its harbours in case of war is the subject, not of the hopes, but of the fears of the British Admiralty. Evidently apprehensions that the only party which has not joined in the anti-British agitation may, after all, return to the Reichstag in greatly increased strength, has upset the mental balance of not a few people in this country.

ANGLO-GERMAN SWINDLE.

Despite political prejudices, British commercial credit apparently remains as good as ever here. At any rate, it satisfied the requirements of a couple of impostors, who have just perpetrated an Anglo-German swindle of enormous dimensions. They arrived here about six weeks ago, and, opening an office, proceeded to buy huge consignments of goods for shipment to London. These were promptly despatched and paid for, with post-dated cheques. Yesterday a number of these drafts fell due, but when they were presented it was found that the firm had closed its account at the bank. The creditors hastened to the office, but found that also shut up, and further investigations revealed that the two principals had left for England, where it is understood that goods purchased by them had been received and disposed of by accomplices. The debts left by them here are said to amount to £25,000. The London police have been requested to co-operate in the apprehension of the swindlers.

TRAGEDY IN A TAXI-CAB.

Passers-by on a road on the extreme outskirts of Berlin were on Wednesday morning witnesses of a fearful tragedy. Their attention was attracted by a white public motor-car, driving at full speed. As it approached the door was flung violently open, and a woman, who at the same time uttered piercing screams for help was violently thrust out. For a few seconds she retained her footing on the step, and clung desperately to the side of the vehicle, but a blow in the face from a man's first dislodged her, and she fell on to the roadway. The car speeded onwards and was soon out of sight. When the witnesses of this tragic drama reached the spot where the woman was lying she still showed some faint signs of life, but she expired a moment or two later. Her neck had been broken by the fall, and on various parts of her body were five wounds, which at first were believed to be stabs but turned out on closer examination to be bullet holes. Somewhat later a mysterious motor-car was driven up to a neighbouring police station. It contained a man in a state of unconsciousness, bleeding from a bullet wound in the temple. The driver, according to one account, said that he had not become aware that anything was amiss until he happened to look back, and saw his male passenger lying alone on the floor of the vehicle. Police investigations have shown that the wounded man was a clerk, and his companion a domestic servant. They had been engaged to be married, but latterly the woman had shown preference for another suitor. It is conjectured that her fiance, who is not expected to recover, became crazy with jealousy and inveigled her into the motor, with the intention of killing her and then committing suicide.

AN application was recently made by the British Embassy, on behalf of the Meteorological Office in London, that the Russian law against the admission of Jesuits might be waived in favour of Father Pigot, the Australian scientist, who wishes to engage in seismological studies with Prince Golitzin, director of the Pulkowo Observatory. The application has been refused by the Ministry of the Interior.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

RUSSIA AND MONGOLIA.

Speedy Chinese Reply Demanded.

AGITATION AGAINST SIR E. GREY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, JAN. 9.

The Government is sending five hundred troops to assist in guarding the railway from Peking to the sea.

ST. PETERSBURG. JAN. 9.

M. De Krupensky, Councillor to the Russian Embassy at Vienna, will shortly replace M. Korostovetz, Russian Minister at Peking.

M. De Krupensky is a distinguished expert on Far Eastern affairs, and was Secretary to the Legation at Peking during the Boxer outbreak.

PEKING, JAN. 10.

The Russian Charge d'Affaires has informed the Chinese Government that a reply is expected to the Russian note regarding Mongolia without delay.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

Russia's action in Mongolia, following upon events in Persia, is the theme of editorial articles in to-day's papers, drawing attention to the changing map of Asia.

The *Daily Chronicle* referring to the suggestion that a British expedition may occupy the Gulf ports, describes the results of the Anglo-Russian Agreement in Persia as humiliating, and laments the new and unlovely code of ethics, that an old country, bent upon reform, becomes immediately a suitable victim for spoliation and robbery.

The *Daily News* says that never before has a British Foreign Secretary crusaded so consistently against the liberties of struggling peoples, or collaborated so zealously in the destruction of supreme British interests. The time has come to state, with unmistakeable clearness, that Sir E. Grey, as Foreign Secretary is impossible.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 10.

The reports of the Russian demands to China with regard to Mongolia and that she is preparing to occupy Mongolia are officially contradicted here. The denial has caused surprise in London in view of the positive statement from Peking.

HONGKONG, JAN 10.

A farther detachment of Baluchis and artillery have been despatched to Canton.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.

A detachment of Russian troops destined for Mongolia is approaching the Kiakta frontier in order to clear the adjacent Mongolian territory of wandering Chinese, who will be transported to Manchuria.

Several hundred Chinese immigrants have attacked Mongolian officials at Maimatshin, who asked the Russians to assist them.

THE PERSIAN TROUBLES.

Terrible Charges of Cruelty to Russians.

TEHERAN, JAN. 10.

A Swedish officer, Colonel Hjalmarsen, has assumed command of the Treasury Gendarmerie.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 10.

The semi-official *Rossiya* repudiates the charges of cruelty against the Russians in Persia. The papers says that the execution of fifteen, and the acquittal of twenty-six ringleaders in for the Tabriz horrors constitute mild satisfaction the death of an officer and thirty-nine soldiers and the severe wounding, mostly by means of explosive bullets, of five officers and forty-nine soldiers. Moreover, the bodies of twenty-three Russians who were tortured to death, have still not been surrendered.

SHIPPING COMBINES.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

It is officially announced that sufficient of the Union-Castle shareholders have ratified the terms of an agreement for the acquisition of all the ordinary shares of the Union-Castle line by the Royal Mail and Elder-Dempster lines, in order to ensure the completion of the amalgamation.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The *Financial News* states that it is understood that important extensions in connection with the Cape route to Australia are impending as a result of the recent amalgamation of the New Zealand Shipping Company with the Federal Steam Navigation Company.

BOSTON SENSATION.

Baptist Pastor Sentenced to Death.

BOSTON, JAN. 9.

Richeson, the Baptist pastor, who was arrested on a charge of being concerned in the death of Miss Avis Linnell, has been sentenced to death.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Outburst of Anglo-phobia.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

Germany is seething with excitement over the elections, all parties crying that it is a crime to abstain from voting. A feature of the final stage is an outburst of Anglo-phobia on the part of the Pan-German Party, who thus hope to defeat Socialism.

THE LABOUR UNREST.

General Miners' Strike Expected

GLOOMIEST VIEWS PREVAIL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 9.

There is much concern at the hitch in the cotton negotiations. The conference has been adjourned until the 15th instant.

A circular issued by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners foreshadows an extension of short time beyond three days weekly, if the weavers' dispute is prolonged.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that it has been arranged that the German miners shall strike in sympathy with the British.

Mr. Smillie, President of the Scottish Miners Federation, speaking in Lanarkshire, said that Mr. Winston Churchill had told him that the Government would pass a bill to prevent a national strike. He had retorted that no Government could compel the miners to work if they were resolved to the contrary.

Mr. Haslam, M.P., in an interview, said that if a strike took place, there would be civil war in no time.

A defiant spirit pervaded the meetings of operatives in Lancashire yesterday, those present insisting that non-unionists should not be employed.

A meeting of forty thousand weavers at Blackburn cheered the announcement that the dispute was not settled, and passed a resolution protesting against the proposed terms of settlement, declaring that the members of unions should be free to cease work, rather than work alongside non-unionists. Violent speeches were delivered denouncing non-unionists as blood-suckers and parasites.

The speakers insisted that there could be no real settlement until every operative was inside the Union.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The gloomiest views prevail with regard to the industrial situation. The result of to-day's ballot of miners is believed to be inevitably in favour of a strike, to commence on March 1st—a strike which, according to Mr. Smilie's speech yesterday, will bring the railways to a standstill in a fortnight, and gas and electricity in three weeks and will close the mills and factories in a month. A strike of the nature threatened would also reduce Dreadnoughts to the value of scrap iron, because they would be without coal in six weeks. It is believed that the effect of such a strike would be so widespread that it could not last long. It is hoped that in the event of a strike, circumstances will lead to the acquisition of the mines by the State.

In the meantime, the coal-owners are firmly resolved not a yield. They declare that the addition of a shilling a ton would involve the handing over of an immense export trade to foreigners, thus rendering idle British docks, shipping and railways.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Huge Broadway Building Gutted.

NEW YORK, JAN. 9.

The immense Broadway building of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States has been gutted. The building occupied a square in the centre of the financial district, which also included the offices of the Harriman Railroads, and of the August Belmont, and several safe deposits.

The vaults contained millions of securities, and the Government assessment of the building fortaxation purposes was twelve million dollars, which means a value of about thirty-six millions.

The building blazed like a furnace, and could be seen for twenty miles. The steel floors buckled and the giant walls crumbled.

The President of the Safe Deposit was rescued in the vaults, while attempting to save the company's books. It is believed that he was fatally injured. Several persons were killed. Fire-engines block the neighbourhood.

Business in the fire zone has been suspended. Some of the most prominent banks have offices there, but lines of police prevent any approach. Stock exchange transfers have been suspended.

The Equitable Life Company announces that it has duplicates of all the records of the business, and will continue business undisturbed.

NEW YORK, JAN. 10.

Three persons lost their lives, and seven were injured, in the fire at the offices of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Two persons are missing.

Mr. Walsh, Chief of the Fire Brigade, was killed while fighting the flames. The destruction of the old building does not reduce the Society's assets, as the land, without the building, is worth more.

It is believed that the vaults containing securities are intact.

VISITORS TO MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 10.

Sir Henry Kimber, Chairman, and Mr. Neville Priestley, Managing Director of the South Indian Railway Company, will arrive at Madras to-morrow and will be guests at Government House.

Dr. Vogel, Acting Director General of Archæology and Dr. Anandale, of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, will visit Madras in connection with the Museum Conference which begins on the 15th instant and will be guests at Government House.

FOLLOWING on the declarations of the Minister of Finance regarding the financial prosperity of Greece and his announcement that the Government had eighty million drachmæ at its disposal, which ensured the financial rehabilitation of the country, the National Bank of Greece has declared that its financial prosperity enables it to lend financial assistance to any serious Greek undertakings, whether at home or abroad.

QUARREL IN THE FRENCH CABINET.

Resignation of Foreign Minister.

M. DELCASSE SUCCEEDS HIM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, JAN. 9.

M. de Selves, the Foreign Minister, has resigned, as the result of a disagreement with M. Caillaux, the Premier, during the discussion of the Franco-German Agreement by the Committee of the Senate.

The resignation follows from newspaper allegations that while M. Monis was Premier, M. Caillaux, who was then Minister of Finance, conducted irregular pourparlers with Germany on his own account, unknown to M. Monis, M. Cruppi, who was then Foreign Minister, President Fallieres, or the Ambassador in Berlin.

M. Caillaux, addressing the Senate Committee, gave his word of honour that the allegations were untrue.

M. Clemenceau and M. Bourgeois pressed M. de Selves to say if he were able to confirm M. Caillaux.

After much hesitation. M. de Selves said, "I cannot reply, for I owe a double duty to truth and to the country's interests."

LONDON, JAN. 10.

In a letter to President Fallieres, M. de Selves says that he can no longer assume responsibility for a foreign policy in which unity of views and action are wanting.

It is rumoured that M. de Selves will be succeeded by M. Delcasse.

It appears that M. de Selves' resignation followed a heated scene with M. Clemenceau, who retorted to M. de Selves' statement before the Committee of the Senate, "You told me the contrary." Afterwards M. Clemenceau accused M. Caillaux of being concerned in secret negotiations.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The French political crisis is complicated by recriminations in connection with it, in which M. Caillaux is specially concerned. His opponents accuse him of "underground" diplomacy, irrespective of the Cabinet, and particularly of having first suggested to Germany the idea of territorial compensation in the Congo.

PARIS, JAN. 10.

M. Delcasse has accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chairman's Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 10.

In moving the adoption of the report of the Chamber of Commerce Sir Hugh Fraser, the Chairman, spoke yesterday as follows :—

During the past year the Chamber has held its usual meetings and a number of subjects has been before it for discussion. Among these, two only stand out as being of major importance ; one being cotton rates on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the other the congestion in the High Court. With regard to cotton rates I need hardly remind you that for many years the old Madras Railway Company endeavoured to retain for this port its share of cotton by a special scale of rates, but towards the end of 1910 the new administration revised the rates, and the preference which Madras held formerly no longer exists. The Chamber took up this question strongly, but, in spite of all their protests, they have been unable to persuade the Railway Company to see the matter from our point of view. Unfortunately ocean freights are also tending against Madras, and it looks, by no means unlikely, that cotton which should pass through this port may be diverted to the Western ports.

As regards the congestion in the High Court this was becoming serious. When the Chamber approached the Government early last year, I believe, our representation met with favourable consideration and that at an early date two additional Judges are to be appointed.

A word or two regarding the developments of our harbour may not be out of place. Anyone who has anything to do with shipping cannot fail to realise that the improved facilities for handling cargo which are rapidly being installed are already obtaining better despatch for steamers than was possible not so very long ago. Further, improvements have so far advanced that it is possible to bring steamers alongside and to load or discharge them direct from that wharf.

I would like to refer to the Durbar at Delhi where I, as your representative, received the distinction of Knighthood. Honours of this nature have seldom come to the Madras mercantile community, and I can only reiterate my reply to your message of congratulation. The bestowal of this honour is a distinct compliment to the Madras commerce and its Chamber, and I beg to thank you all for having placed me in the position, to be the lucky recipient of the Emperor's favour.

Mr. W. B. Hunter was elected Chairman and Mr. A. D. Jackson, Vice-Chairman, and a Committee and Sub-Committee were appointed.

ACCIDENTS IN GOLD MINES.

Many Fatal Cases.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JAN. 10.

At the Nundidroog Mine a cooly and a second maistry employed by a contractor, were drilling into the hole which already contained a charge of gelatine at the north cross-cut bottom in the south wing of Kennedy's shaft when an explosion occurred. The cooly was killed and the maistry seriously injured.

Another cooly who was lately working on the fifth level of Taylor's shaft, Ooregaum Mine, has died from the effects of injuries received from an air blast. The man at first seemed to have quite recovered.

In the 42nd level of Carmichael's shaft, Champion Reefs, an air blast occurred towards the end of last month injuring a man who succumbed at the Mines Hospital on the 6th instant Usual inquests were held.

Banker S. D. Stokoe, who is alleged to have failed in his duty to give the signal in Ribbledale shaft at Champion Reefs when a skip was hoisted (which resulted in a cooly being jammed,) is to be prosecuted.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Meeting at Calcutta.

THE GENERAL DELEGATION BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 10.

The first meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council was held this morning at Government House. The attendance was fair. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, who presided, in opening the meeting, said :— "Owing to the absence of His Excellency the Governor-General in Bombay, and owing to the indisposition of Sir Lewis Jenkins, Vice-President of the Council, it has fallen on me as the Senior Member of the Council to preside over the Council to-day."

Messrs. Gulam Mahammed Bhurgari, Vincent Carr, Arthur, Lyon, Saunders, Mian Mahommad Shafi, Fremantle, Maung Mye, Enthoven and Fyffe were sworn in as new members.

Sir James Meston laid on the table, (1) a statement showing the proportion of appointments on Rs. 500, and over, held by Indians and Europeans in 1910 as compared with 1903, and 1867, which was promised in his reply given to the question put by the Hon. the Raja of Dighapatia at the meeting of the Council held on the 24th March, 1911. (2) Statements containing the further information promised in the answer given by him to the question put by the Hon. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar at the meeting of the Council held on the 22nd September, 1911.

REPLIES TO INTERPELLATIONS.

Sir S. H. Butler, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's question regarding the expenditure on primary education said :—That the sum of 50 lakhs of rupees for the promotion of truly popular education announced by His Excellency the Governor-General on the Coronation Durbar at Delhi will be an imperial grant in addition to the existing expenditure on primary education, and will be an annually recurring grant.

Mr. Syed Ali Imam, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's questions regarding the Elementary Education Bill said :—All communications which have been received on the Elementary Education Bill have been printed as papers relating to the Bill and copies thereof have already been sent to all Hon'ble Members. A set of such of them as contain opinions or summaries of opinions of Municipalities and District Boards or Councils is laid on the table. The information which the Hon'ble Member desires will be found so far as it can be obtained in those papers.

Mr. Maclagan, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's question regarding the position of Provincial Engineers of the Public Works Department, said :—The despatch on the subject of the position of the Provisional Engineers of the Public Works Department was sent to the Secretary of State by the mail of the 10th August last. It is expected that his reply will be received at an early date.

Sir Archdale Earle, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao's question regarding recruitment for the executive branch of the Provincial Service said :—The necessary information has been obtained from Local Governments and a statement is laid on the table which answers the first part of the question asked by the Hon'ble Member on the 22nd September 1911. As regards the second part of the question the Hon'ble Member is informed that the only province where the executive branch of the provincial service is filled exclusively by promotion from the subordinate service is British Baluchistan. The reasons why such a course is adopted are : (1) that residents of Baluchistan are not yet fitted for the work of an Extra Assistant Commissioner without considerable preliminary training in subordinate posts, and, (2) that residents of other provinces can only obtain knowledge of the special conditions of Baluchistan by working in subordinate post.

NEW BILLS.

After interpellations the Hon. Mr. Madge moved that Messrs Mudholkar and Freemantle be added to the Select Committee on the Co-operative Credit Societies Bill. The motion was put and carried.

Sir A. Earle moved that the Lunacy Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir J. L. Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Mr. S. Huda, the Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Basu, the Hon'ble Mr. Gates and the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar, Surgeon General Lukis, Messrs. Madge, Vincent Carr, Arthur and the mover himself. The motion was put and carried.

Mr. Clark moved that the Post Office Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Syed Ali Imam, Sir C. Graham, Mr. Dadabhoy, Nawab Syed Muhammad, Sir Stewart Wilson, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Carr, Mr. Saunders, and the mover himself. The motion was put and cartied.

GENERAL DELEGATION BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Syed Ali Imam in introducing the General Delegation Bill, said:—"The Bill before the Council is, as has been pointed out in the statement of Objects and Reasons, a measure designed to facilitate the delegation of executive powers and duties in respect of non-controversial matters. Those who are acquainted with the work of administration are aware that a stage has been reached in the affairs of the State when some measure of decentralisation has become an imperative necessity to simplify and improve our system of Government in the direction of bringing the Executive into closer touch with local conditions. The desire to centralise authority, however, small and trifling, was capable of receiving gratification at a time when the administration of the country was free from the complexity with which it is burdened now. In the last 50 years, India has taken long strides in the development of her moral and material resources. Each step has been synchronised with some form of legislation as is evidenced by the ponderous bulk of her Statute Book to meet the requirements of her advancing social and political welfare. And elaborate administrative machinery has grown up and to obtain the very best results, it seems to be unavoidable that within reasonable and cautious limits its action should be so regulated and adjusted as to give increased utility without impairing its efficiency, Problems of great moment are pressing themselves on the attention of the Government of India, and the local Governments. The legitimate aspirations of the people to take intelligent part in the concerns of their country, rightly demand sympathetic consideration and earnest endeavour at the hands of the authorities and to secure this it has become evident that there should be some relief at headquarters from the wasteful expenditure of time and energy on the exercise of petty executive powers and duties.

DEVOLUTION OF POWERS.

A careful examination of these by the Royal Commission on Decentralisation has clearly demonstrated the urgency of effecting devolution of such powers and duties on subordinate authorities, Numerous enactments dealing with multifarious details of the many branches of administration and their off-shoots have from time to time laid up an accumulation of a mass of unimportant centralisation of executive authority. The sections of these enactments relating to such centralisation are a legion in themselves, and any attempt on my part to place before the Council this formidable array will be inconsequential ; as to realise the correct hearing of each of these would require an examination of the particular Act in which they find a place. This will be a gigantic effort for our Legislative assembly even if there was a disposition to spread out the Winter sessions far beyond their usual length and without any appreciable break in the continuity of the sittings. When introducing this Bill my Hon'ble colleague, Sir John Jenkins, depicted before the Council the extraordinary difficulties with which the Government of Bombay and the Government of India have met in the work of collecting and scheduling together the various enactments and their sections with a view to the preparation of a

GENERAL DECENTRALISATION ACT

But even if an extra turn of the screw be put on the patient labour of Secretariat and a fairly comprehensive schedule be produced the result will hardly justify such devotion from the point of view of the usefulness of the undertaking. A General Decentralisation Act, embodying specific amendment of every Act affected, would involve cumbrous legislation without any uniformity of shape, not to speak of the rigidity and incompleteness inseparable from such a questionable course. On the other hand an attempt to inflict on the deliberations of this Council sheaves of petty amending Bills is to court not only undue delay, but what is far more undesirable the serious dislocation of its ordinary work of legislation. This will be particularly deplorable at the present juncture when a heavy programme of urgent legislative measures has to engage our undivided attention for some time to come. Mature and anxious consideration of the difficulties and objections that are attached to our embarking on either of these two courses leaves no option but to abandon them in favour of an Act of delegation to provide for devolution of authority in certain cases with proper safeguards and under effective control. The Bill before the Council gives prominence to the two principles that underlie its inception. On the one hand it provides to cover a wide area for the application of the provisions and on the other it jealously restricts its operation to cases for the disposal of which administrative convenience is effected without in the slightest degree endangering the liberty of the rights of the subject.

RESTRICTION OF OPERATION.

The exclusion of the two Codes of Criminal Procedure and of any enactments relating to the constitution of the civil courts from the purview of the bill, is in itself sufficient to remove apprehension of the improper use of the power conferred by the proposed legislation. A further exclusion is contained in Clause (b) of Section 4 of the Bill. It relates to cases of previous sanction or consent by an superior authority to the exercise of power under any enactment by an inferior authority even for administrative purposes. This provision narrows down the scope of the Bill considerably, but regard for the principle of duality of control is the justification for its insertion in the Bill. It will be observed that these two exclusions are so far-reaching that it will be hard to find any matter of a truly controversial charactar in respect of which it is possible to make a delegation of power under this Bill in favour of a subordinate authority. Within the narrow limits of the scope of this Bill additional precautions have been taken by subjecting the power of delegation to the conditions laid down in the various sub-clauses of Section 5. These are intended to ensure publicity and invite criticism before a single devolution of power can be given effect to. I do not propose to dwell on all these conditions as they will be considered by hon. members in due course. But I venture to offer a few remarks on the conditions embodied in sub-clauses 6 and 7. Taken together these two sub-clauses mark a great departure in the relations of the executive Government to the Legislative Councils of the country. This part of the Bill emphasises a point of view which is of growing interest in the affairs of India to hold devolution of authority in abeyance till the Draft Notification has been considered by Hon. members who wish to put in an interpellation or move a resolution on the same which although in the present instance it has been limited to the applications of the provisions of this Bill has a deep significance.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ABUSE.

It is laden with potentialities and sets up a precedence of special value with regard to the association of the duly constituted representatives of the people with the executive administration of the country It is the first glimpse in India of the analogy of the procedure adopted under some similar circumstances in the Houses of Parliament in England. True it is that the contitutional strength of this Council is not more than merely advisory, but to seek that advice before action is taken denotes a large measure appreciation of the views of this assembly by Government, should a draft notification largely evoke ahostile motion largely supported by Hon'ble members representing the people the Government will be in a position to pause for a consideration of the proposed action before final orders are passed. This is a a feature of the Bill—that of mutual help and co-operation—which bids fair to open a new chapter in the public life of the country in its relation to administrative reforms. Before I close I shold like to point out that legislative sanction to such delegation of powers and duties as is embodied in this Bill is neither novel nor unprecedented. The Port of London Act can be quoted as an instance in England. In India the principle of delegation has received legislative approval in Act 5 of 1868. Act 18 of 1888 is illustrative in the case of Burma. In very recent time a striking example is found in the Indian Civil Procedure Code, 1908, where many minor matters that were part and parcel of the old law have by delegation devolved on the High or Chief Court Rules Committees whose action is subject to no legislative control but only the sanction of the Executive Government. Numerous other instances can be quoted in which the direct application of law has been delegated by Indian Acts to the executive authority on the basis of a mere notification without any of the effective safeguards and precautions taken in the Bill before the Council.

There is one more point to which I should like to make a passing reference. The Bill does not provide for the cancellation of the order of delegation once it is passed. Some of the opinions that we have received on this Bill seem to treat the silence as a grave omission. In this connection I need only point to Section 21 of the General Clauses Act of 1897 which is a sufficient remedy for amending, varying or reciding such an order. I trust, Sir, that on careful examination of the terms of this Bill the Hon'ble Members will agree with me that this is a modest measure of real and intrinsic usefulness that I have the honour to ask them to refer to a Select Committee for consideration.

Mr. Syed Ali Imam moved that the Bill to provide for delegation of executive powers and duties in certain cases be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir. J. L. Jenkins, Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Mr. Subba Rao, Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Pandit M. M. Malaviya, Messrs. Gates, Phillips and Mudholkar, Sir A. Earle Lyon and Mr. Arthur.

(Continued on page 6.)

THEIR MAJESTIES LEAVE INDIA

IMPRESSIVE FAREWELL CEREMONY AT BOMBAY.

THE KING POINTS THE MORAL OF HIS TOUR.

HONOURS FOR POLICE OFFICERS.

Their Imperial Majesties entered upon the last stage of their Indian visit yesterday, arriving at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, from Calcutta via Nagpur at noon.

The day's proceedings began, however, with the arrival of His Excellency, the Governor-General at No. 2 Platform at 11 a.m. The arrival was private, and the usual guard of honour was dispensed with.

Shortly before the special was signalled Major-General Swann, accompanied by his staff, arrived at the station, and was followed by other officials playing a part in the proceedings connected with the Royal arrival. Then came His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay, simply attired in an almost plain white uniform, which was toned however by the blue sash of the order of the Star of India. Others present on the platform to receive Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, in addition to Sir George Clarke and General Swann, were :—Mr. F. L. Muir, Deputy Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway ; Mr. Michael Kennedy, Inspector-General of Police, and Mr. J. A. Gulder, C.I.E., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, in the Criminal Investigation Department.

It had been arranged that the Governor-General should on his arrival drive to Government House, but he decided to await Their Imperial Majesties at the Station. Accordingly, after the arrival of his train—in which also travelled the Right Hon. the Marquess of Crewe, Minister-in-Attendance on His Imperial Majesty and Secretary of State for India ; Mr. F. H. Lucas, C.B. his Private Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O., Military Secretary to the Governor-General, and Captains W. W. Muir and A. A. Todd, Aides-de-Camp—His Excellency and Lord Crewe alighted from their carriages and, after a brief conversation with the waiting officials, re-entered them.

Mr. Gibbs, Deputy Inspector-General of the Railway Police, and Mr. Preston, Chief Engineer, travelled in charge of the train.

Another special train arrived at platform No. 1 at 11-30 a. m., and by this came several members of the Royal party. Meanwhile, Lady Clarke had arrived and joined the Governor.

It had been ascertained that the Royal train had left Kazara, about sixty miles distant, thirty-five minutes late, but when it had left Dadar it was running to time, and at the stroke of 12 steamed slowly into the station along-side platform No. 2, where those deputed to meet Their Imperial Majesties were assembled. When Their Majesties alighted they were received by the Governor-General, the Marquess of Crewe, the Governor of Bombay and other officials. Her Excellency Lady Clarke was also present. A pleasing incident occurred before their Majesties left the platfrom. Mrs. Hepper, wife of Major Hepper, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, presented to Her Majesty, the Queen-Empress a very handsome bouquet, which was graciously accepted. After a few words spent in conversation, the Royal party proceeded down the platform and within eight minutes Their Majesties had entered their state carriage. His Majesty, as on his first arrival in Bombay, wore the white undress uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet. Her Majesty, the Queen-Empress was charmingly gowned in aconfection of cream silk, stranded with golden threads, with broad ribbons of the same colour. A large white hat, with ostrich feathers was a striking feature of the costume.

The Guard of Honour in the Station was provided by the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, whose Band played a portion of the National Anthem as their Majesties left the train.

The station was most tastefully decorated in a scheme of white and gold, and assisted by the generous use of foliage, presented an effective and charming scene.

The engine of the Royal train was resplendent with the Royal arms girdled with tastefully arranged bunting, and was painted in an effective blue, picked out with gold. A more effective adornment for a leviathian of the steel road can scarcely be imagined.

OUTSIDE THE STATION.

But the real centre of interest was outside the station premises. The great open space into which five roads run was flanked by a huge multitude which was kept at its distance by the troops lining the roads and a contingent of the Bombay police in charge of Superintendents Nolan and Sanderson. All the houses in the vicinity were crowded with eager spectators, while the available spaces on the frontages of the Railway buildings, and the Municipal Offices, were also utilized to the fullest extent. Away to the southwards Horaby Road stretched out between lines of troops, and great crowds of people. Wherever possible, stands had been erected and were fully occupied, and their tenants were representative of all classes and creeds. The street decorations, so notable a feature of the day of the arrival, were absent it is true, but the unofficial public had made a cordial and wholehearted response to the official invitation, with the result that every building along this fine artery contributed its share to the outward signs and marks of rejoicing.

It was into this splendid scene that the Imperial cavalcade moved on its way to the famous place of landing and departure, the Apollo Bunder. An officer and three troopers of the Bombay Mounted police led the way and were followed by a portion of the 7th Dragoon Guards; 'F' Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery came next and preceded the remainder of the Dragoons who again were followed by the Governor's Bodyguard. These had all passed on their way before the state coach of Their Imperial Majesties emerged from under the portico of the Terminus ; but barely an interval ensued so excellently were the arrangements carried out, before the Royal carriage proceeding slowly at walking pace, came in full view of the waiting multitude, and this was the signal for a great shout of popular enthusiasm. The Indians in the crowd, and, needless to say, they predominated, abandoned their demeanour of reserve and stolidness, which has so justly been regarded as their chief characteristic, and leapt almost into frenzy, waving aloft anything they may have had in hand at the time. Turbans, umbrellas and sticks were all utilized for the purpose, and there was given a popular verdict on the Royal visit to India.

It was obvious, too, that Their Majesties appreciated this warm display of affection, which they frequently and impressively acknowledged.

Alongside the Royal carriage rode on the one side Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, and on the other the Adjutant of the Bodyguard with Mr. Gadney, one of the Deputy Commissioners. The Officer Commanding the Bodyguard, Brigadier-General Sir R. Grimston and Major Wigram formed the carriage escort.

The succeeding carriages and their occupants, were as follows :—

SECOND CARRIAGE.

H. E. the Governor General ;
The Marquis of Crewe.

THIRD CARRIAGE.

The Duchess of Devonshire, Mistress of the Robes ;
H. H. the Duke of Teck ;
Commander Sir Charles Cust ;
Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel.

FOURTH CARRIAGE.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay ;
Lady Clarke ;
Lord Stamfordham, Private Secretary to His Imperial Majesty.

FIFTH CARRIAGE.

The Countess of Shaftesbury, Lady-in-Waiting ;
The Earl of Durham, Lord High Steward ;
The Hon. Sir Derek Keppel.

SIXTH CARRIAGE.

The Hon'ble Venetia Baring, Maid of Honour ;
Lord Annaly, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress ;
Sir R. Havelock Charles, Surgeon to His Imperial Majesty, the King Emperor.

A TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS.

The triumphal character of the Royal progress was unbroken as the State procession wended its way onwards. The cheering was continuous and deafening and, if it be possible, greater than that which greeted Their Majesties on their arrival. Each side street contained many thousands of people the vast majority of whom, unfortunately, could not hope to obtain a glimpse of the King and Queen. But they were as vociferous in their acclaim as their more fortunate compatriots. It was not only the sense of sight that quickened loyal spirits yesterday, but the knowledge of the identity of those who passed by.

The route was lined throughout by troops, which, posted at intervals of two paces, began at the Victoria Terminus and with the 127th Baluchis, who linked up with the 96th Berar Infantry and the 104th Wellesley Rifles. Volunteers came next, the B. B. & C. I. Railway corps, the Bombay Volunteer Artillery and the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, representing the irregular forces, and extending as far as the Bombay Club. From this point to the Elphinstone College, the Loyal North Lancashires did duty, and joined with the Royal Warwickshires, who with the Royal Garrison Artillery covered the route to the Apollo Bunder. Each unit had its band, which as the Royal carriage passed played the National Anthem. The impressiveness of the scenes along the route need no description. They were telling and eloquent of the people's regard for their Sovereign and the Queen-Empress.

ANOTHER GREAT OVATION,

When the junction of Churchgate Street with the Esplanade Row was reached, their Majesties received another magnificent ovation. Huge crowds had assembled at this point, scarcely less dense than five weeks ago.

The time before the arrival of the procession was whiled away by the military band, stationed with its unit, playing selections of music. As the Imperial cortege came in view the large crowds had a few moments of excited restiveness, and then broke into loud cheering, which was taken up by those standing and sitting along the remainder of the route to the top of Apollo Bunder Road. The majority of the crowd at this point consisted of Europeans and Parsis, though other communities also formed no mean part of it.

The procession passed at a walking pace and consequently the people had the satisfaction of plainly seeing the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress amiliingly acknowledge the loyal farewell of their subjects.

AT APOLLO BUNDER.

There was an eager rush to obtain the best seats possible in the Amphitheatre, and at least two hours before Their Majesties were likely to arrive ticket-holders might be seen making their way into the front seats of their sections. By half-past eleven when all were expected to be in their places, the Amphitheatre was practically full. In many respects the appearance of the huge stand resembled that which it presented on the first occasion of its use, but generally it contained less bright colour, though no less animation. Some of its comparative sombreness, however, may have been the result of the heavy over-cast sky. For in the early morning the sky had been filled with dark grey clouds, portending rain, and these remained, although somewhat dispersed, even as late as noon. The fears, however, that Their Majesties would make their farewells to their Indian Empire amid the dismal surroundings of a rainy day proved to be quite needless, for the skies became clearer about the time of the Royal approach and Their Majesties left the shores of India, as they had landed, amid brilliant Eastern sunshine.

The space before the Amphitheatre seemed a little bare without the Royal pavilion with its huge golden crown, which had been such a prominent feature of the transformed Bunder. As in the ceremonies of Their Majesties' departure this had no use, it had been removed as an unnecessary obstruction of the spectators' view, and between the wide sweep of the Amphitheatre and the handsome pavilion on the Bunder edge there was a broad space, broken only by slim white pillars, supporting little golden lions. On the left side of this as one looked towards the sea was drawn up a guard of honour of the Norfolk Regiment, with their band.

The centre of interest on this occasion was on the large Pavilion, for here the whole of the ceremonies which had been arranged were to take place. In the central aisle, with its covering of scarlet carpet, two golden thrones had been erected for Their Majesties, and in tiers of seats on either side were arranged the guests who had been invited personally to take part in the official "good-bye." On the left side entering the pavilion were the members of the Bombay Legislative Council; next to them, a small but brilliant group, were some ten or a dozen chiefs and in the fore-front of them, the Maharajah of Kolhapore, a huge man wearing a red Mahratta puggaree and a long flowing coat of pink silk decorated with gold. Beside him sat the Begum of Bhopal, dressed in palest green, and next to her the Maharao of Bundi, a striking figure in black velvet and orange cloth. There were also chiefs from Aden, a smart young prince of the Imperial Cadet Corps, and some others who were seated behind. In the next block sat the foreign Consuls, and above them a number of ladies amongst whom was Lady Lamb carrying a large bouquet of pink flowers for presentation to Her Majesty. Finally opposite the Royal Throne sat the principal officials of the Presidency, the members of Council, the Judges, the Bishops and principal military and naval officers, all these, with the exception of course of the judges, wearing white summer uniform. On the other side of the building were a large number of gentlemen selected as representing the various services and departments of Government. The whole made an imposing and picturesque scene, set as it was against a background of white walls with arched openings, across which hung thick ropes of fresh green leaves and flowers.

It was about twenty minutes past twelve when the head of the procession, a Police Officer with three sowars, appeared at the top of Apollo Bunder Road and in a few minutes had passed across the front of the Amphitheatre, followed by the band of the Dragoons playing a Sousa march. Almost at once the faint playing of "God Save the King" in the distance could be heard, and in a few minutes only a glimpse of the red and gold "chamboe chattes" beneath the big white arch near the Wellington Fountain announced the coming of the Royal carriage. Wild cheering meanwhile had been heard from the crowds near the Museum and these were repeated with equal enthusiasm as soon as the carriage came into view of the people in the Amphitheatre.

Their Majesties at once alighted and a procession was formed across the broad red carpet to the pavilion. Leading the way walked the members of the staff of the Governor of Bombay, next the staff of the Governor-General, then Their Majesties' staff and household and finally their Imperial Majesties attended by the Governor-General and the Governor of Bombay.

Their Majesties were again received with a great cheer, and this they both acknowledged to right and left as they reached the space before the Throne. Mounting the dais they remained standing, and H. E. the Governor at once stepped forward and having saluted their Majesties, presented Sir Richard Lamb, who as Vice-President of the Bombay Legislative Council read an address on behalf of that body and the people of the Presidency. The Legislative

Council meanwhile left their seats and ranged themselves behind their spokesman.

THE ADDRESS.

The address was as follows :—

To Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress.

May it please Your Imperial Majesties,

On behalf of the people of the Bombay Presidency we, the Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, with dutiful respect tender to Your Imperial Majesties our grateful thanks for the ever-memorable visit, fraught with momentous issues, which has now reached its close. We have been privileged to be the first of Your Imperial Majesties' subjects in India to welcome Your Imperial Majesties to these shores and the last to offer a warm and regretful farewell.

We beg to express to Your Imperial Majesties our humble appreciation of the far-seeing wisdom which prompted Your Imperial Majesties to undertake this visit and of the great benefit which it has conferred on our country. The presence of Your Imperial Majesties in India during the past five weeks and the gracious words which Your Imperial Majesties have addressed to the people will ever remain a precious memory in our hearts and will constitute new links between the British Crown and its Indian Empire. Among all classes of people in this Presidency there have been manifestations of devotion to Your Imperial Majesties, and the strong sentiment thus evoked will, we are convinced, bear good fruit in the future.

We believe that Your Imperial Majesties will carry back to England vivid impressions of the love and loyalty of the Indian people and we pray that Your Imperial Majesties may long be spared to reign over us and to witness the great and assured progress in India which Your Imperial Majesties so ardently desire and have done so much to promote.

May all blessings attend Your Imperial Majesties, and for the voyage, the return to England and the time to come we fervently wish Your Imperial Majesties "God speed."

(Sd.) G. S. CLARKE,
President of the Council.

Bombay, 10th January 1912.

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY.

His Majesty graciously replied as follows :—

I thank you sincerely on behalf of the Queen-Empress and myself for the kind and generous terms of the address of farewell, which you present in the name of the people of the Bombay Presidency.

The cordial welcome, which we received on our arrival in your capital, was the prelude to that display of warm-hearted loyalty, which has characterised every stage of our progress during the past five weeks, and now we have listened with mingled feelings of gratification and sorrow to your touching words of farewell and God speed. Your hopeful forecasts as to the benefits which India will derive from this visit deepens our thankfulness at having accomplished the earnest wish of our hearts.

It has given me infinite pleasure to be once more among my faithful subjects in India, and the Queen-Empress and I have been touched beyond words by the genuine love and devotion towards us, which we feel have entered into the spirit of the people.

Our one and only cause of regret during these past happy weeks has been our inability to stay longer in this country, and to visit the ancient Presidency of Madras and the States of the many chiefs, who have offered us their generous hospitality.

On leaving the shores of India, we carry away lasting memories of experiences made pleasant by every means that thoughtful care and affectionate regard could devise.

We fervently trust that our visit may by God's grace, conduce to the general good of the peoples of this great continent. Their interests and well-being will always be as near and dear to me as those of the millions of my subjects in other quarters of the globe. (Applause.)

It is a matter of intense satisfaction to me to realise how all classes and creeds have joined together in the true-hearted welcome, which has been so universally accorded to us. Is it not possible that the same unity and concord may for the future govern the daily relation of their public and private lives? (Applause) The attainment of this would indeed be a happy outcome of our visit to India.

To you the representatives of Bombay, who have greeted us so warmly on our arrival and departure, I deliver this our message of loving farewell to the Indian Empire.

May the Almighty ever assist me and my successors to promote its welfare, and to secure to it the blessings of prosperity and peace.

The members of the Legislative Council were then presented individually to Their Majesties their names being announced by Sir Richard Lamb.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay next presented the members of his Council and principal officers, the Chief Justice and the Bishop who led the way being accorded the honour of shaking hands with Their Majesties. After them came the Members of Council, the Judges, Military and Naval officers Additional members of the Governor of Bombay's Council and others.

Next the Chiefs were presented by the Governor, each of them making a deep obeisance and salaaming repeatedly. With the principal of these also the King and Queen shook hands, and it was noticeable that Their Majesties had a specially kindly greeting for the Begum of Bhopal.

Lady Lamb now approached, and curtseying to the King and Queen, presented the bouquet to Her Majesty, who acknowledged it with a gracious smile.

Their Majesties then left the dais, and advanced to the opening of the Pavilion where His Majesty saluted and the Queen bowed to the crowd in the Amphitheatre. They remained thus in their view for about one minute amid constant and ringing cheers. They then walked to the Bunder steps and immediately proceeded to their seats in the Royal launch. There was a splendid cheer from the small crowd of people who were able to see the launch leave the Bunder steps, and then taking a wide curve it made out for the "Medina" while the Band of the Norfolks played "Auld Lang Syne." The Governor-General and the Governor of Bombay accompanied Their Majesties to the ship.

GUESTS IN THE PAVILION.

Amongst those present in the Pavilion at the Apollo Bunder were :—

The Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice ; the Right Rev. Edwin James Palmer, Bishop of Bombay ; the Hon'ble Sir R. A. Lamb, the Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Chaubal, the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison, Members of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay ; the Hon'ble Mr. L. P. Russell, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandarvarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Batchelor, the Hon'ble Sir D. D. Davar, the Hon'ble Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. J. J. Heaton, the Hon'ble Mr. N. C. Macleod, Judges of the High Court ; the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale, the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, the Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Additional Members of the Governor-General's Council ; the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Lucas, Chief Secretary to Government ; Major-General E. H. H. Adeson, General Officer Commanding 6th (Poona) Division ; Major-General J. C. Swaine, General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade ; the Hon'ble Surgeon-General H. W. Stevenson, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay ; Mr. W. W. Drew, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari ; Mr. R. P. Barrow, Commissioner, N. D.

Maharaja of Kolhapur; Begum of Bhopal ; Mahrao of Bundi; Raja of Sher and Mokalla ; Chief of Bhor; Raja of Baria ; Thakor Saheb of Limbdi ; Chief of Savantwadi ; Chief of Jauhor ; and Chief of Miraj (senior).

The Hon'ble Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad, the Hon'ble Sir James Begbie, the Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Valad Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad Bhurgri, the Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Curtis, the Hon'ble Sardar Parshottamdas Vaharidas Desai, the Hon'ble Sardar Narayanrao alias Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ebrahim, the Hon'ble Sardar Syed Ali El Edrus, the Hon'ble Mr. Siddhanath Dhunddev Garud, the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham, the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves, the Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel J. Jackson, the Hon'ble Mr. G. P. Millett, the Hon'ble Sardar Davar Kaikhosro Edalji Modi, The Hon'ble Dr. Temulji Bhicoji Nariman, the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, the Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Husain Adamji Pirbhai, the Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Pratt, the Hon'ble Sir Henry E. E. Procter, the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp, the Hon'ble Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Hon'ble Mr. T. J. Strangman, the Hon'ble Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, the Hon'ble Mr. M. De P. Webb, the Hon'ble Sardar Lakhamgauda Basavprabbu, Sar Desai of Vantmuri, the Hon'ble Mr. Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi, the Hon'ble Sardar, the Hon'ble Sardar Sambhusing Amarsing Jadhavrav, Raje of Malegaon, the Hon'ble Mr. Raghunath Pandurang Karandikar, the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, the Hon'ble Sardar Rao Bahadur Yeshvantrav Trimback Mirikar, the Hon'ble Sardar Kupaswami Viziarungum Mudliar, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Konher Rodda. Additional Members of the Legislative Council.

Viscount de Wrem, Consul-General for Portugal in India; Djaafer Bey, Consul-General for Turkey Count Egon von Thurn and Valsassina, Consul for Austria-Hungary; M. Maurice Cuvelier, Consul for Belgium; M. Harold Martin, Acting Consul for France; Herr F. Heyer, Consul for Germany; Mr. Kazuwo Iwasaki, Consul for Japan; Don Jose Means, Consul for Spain; M. Lucien Combe, Honorary Consul for Belgium ; Mr. John Juberbahler, Honorary Consul for Cuba; Prof. O. V. Muller, Consul for Denmark; Cavaliere Giacomo Bettoni, Acting Consul for Italy; Dr. Edward F. Underwood, Consul for Liberia; Dr. J. G. Bendien, Consul for the Netherlands; Mr. F. E. Hardcastle, Consul for Norway; Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Acting Consul for Persia; Mr. Lucas Volkart, Consul for Sweden; Mr. Lawton Miller, Vice and Deputy Consul for America.

Captain W. L. Lumsden, Director of the Roya Indian Marine; the Very Rev. Dr. H. Jurgens Roman Catholic Archbishop; the Venerable W. Arthur Dickins, Archdeacon of Bombay; Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Secretary to Government, Political Department; Mr. J. L. Rieu, Secretary to Government, General Department; Mr. P. E. Percival, Secretary to Government, Legal Department ; Mr. A. Hill, C. I. E. Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Mr. W. H. Michael, Accountant General, Bombay; Mr. E. L. Sale, Collector of Bombay; the Rev. John Cameron, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Church of Scotland; the Rev. Mr. E. E. Hill, Bishop of Bombay's Chaplain; Captain W. E. Goodenough, Commanding H. M. S. "Coehrane"; Captain M. Culme-Seymour, Commanding H. M. S. "Argyll"; Captain H. H. Bruce, Commanding H. M. S. "Defence"; Captain C. Greatorex, Commanding H. M. S. "Natal"; Captain J. C. Tancred, Commanding H. M. S. "Fox"; Commander C. P. Beaty Powell, Commanding H. M. S. "Perseus"; the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M Mehta, President, and other members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation; Mr. P. H. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. F. L. Sprott, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust; Mr. Narottam Moraji Goculdas, Sheriff of Bombay; Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart ; Sir Dinshah Manekji Petit, Sir Cavasji Jehangir, Sir Karimbhai Ibrahim, Sir Adamji Pirbhai, Sir Derabji J. Tata, Sir Vasanji Tricumji Mulji, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes; Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate; Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Administrator-General; Mr. E. A. Doran, Postmaster General, Bombay; Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, Collector of Customs, Bombay; Lieut Colonel W. E. Jennings, Health Officer of the Port of Bombay; Lieut.-Colonel A. Street, Senior Surgeon J. J. Hospital; Lieut.-Colonel John Crimmin, Presidency Surgeon; Mr. Ali Akbar, Superintending Engineer, Northern Division; Mr. E. M. Pross, Executive Engineer; Khan Bahadur S. S. Kadri, Oriental Translator to Government; Lieut.-Colonel L. F. Childe, Acting Principal, Grant Medical College; Lieut.-Colonel C. H. L. Meyer, Senior Physician J. J. Hospital Lieut.-Colonel M. A. T. Collie, Physician, St. George's Hospital; Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Hojel, Surgeon, Goculdas Tejpal Native General Hospital, Lieut.-Colonel G. G. Adams, Commanding Station Hospital Colaba; Mr. R. L. Mathews.

Mr. G. E. Lillie, Mr. T. W. Birkett, Mr. W. C. Symes, Mr. D. Carmichael, Major A. D. G. Shelley, Major H. A. L. Hepper, Mr. Lakhamsi Napoo, Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thakarsi, Trustees for the Port of Bombay.

POLICE HONOURS.

His Majesty had graciously intimated his wish that certain Bombay police officers as well as General Swann, the Bishop of Bombay and other gentlemen should attend on the "Medina" before his departure. Accordingly in the afternoon they put off from Apollo Bunder, on a launch and were received on board the Royal ship. The police officers were Mr. S. J. Edwardes, (Commissioner), Messrs. Mr. F. H. Vincent and E. M. Gadney (Deputy-Commissioners), Superintendents O' Keefe, Flanagan, Williamson and Mayers and three native inspectors of the C. I. D., Faiz Mahomed Taki, Mahomed Hussein Taki, and Cowasji Patigara. Shortly after their arrival on the "Medina" they were presented to Their Majesties and in recognition of the careful precautions, which had been made for their safety and the arduous duties, which the police had been called upon to perform, the King bestowed upon Mr. Edwardes, a C. V. O. and upon Mr. Vincent an M. V. O. and presented Mr. Gadney with an autograph portrait of himself and his Consort. The four Superintendents and three inspectors received medals of the Victorian Order. General Swann, the Bishop, Mr. M. Kennedy, Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, and Mr. Nigel Ker were also presented and received signed photographs. Medals of the Victorian Order were also presented to Mr. Page, Deputy-Superintendent of Police, Simla, and to Mr. Fry, Deputy-Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces.

THE "MEDINA" WEIGHS ANCHOR.

The whole of the sea front of the Apollo Bunder and again at Calaba was lined by a thick crowd to witness the departure of the Royal squadron. The "Medina" weighed anchor amid an Imperial salute, soon after six o'clock. As she left her moorings the Yacht Club signalled : "The Yacht Club wishes your Majesties a pleasant journey" to which the "Medina" replied, "Thanks." She was followed by the ships of the escort, in the same order in which they entered the harbour. The cruiser nearest the "Medina" allowed the Royal ship to pass her, steaming at first very slowly, and then followed at a distance of some three lengths. The other cruisers followed in the same fashion, the "Natal," the one which was stationed nearest to harbour entrance taking her position in the rear. The squadron rapidly quickening speed thus passed up the harbour, and towards seven o'clock disappeared in the gathering dusk.

COURT CIRCULAR.

The King-Emperor and the Queen Empress arrived at Bombay at 12 noon.

Their Imperial Majesties were received at the Victoria Terminus by the Governor-General, the Governor of Bombay, and Lady Clarke.

A Guard of Honour of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers was mounted at the station.

The King-Emperor having inspected the Guard of Honour, Their Imperial Majesties were escorted to their carriage and a procession was formed as follows :—

First Carriage.
The King-Emperor.
The Queen-Empress.

Second Carriage.
H. E. the Governor General.
The Marquis of Crewe.

Third Carriage.
The Mistress of the Robes.
H. H. The Duke of Teck.
Commander Sir Charles Cust.
Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel.

Fourth Carriage.
H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
Lady Clarke.
Lord Stamfordham.

Fifth Carriage.
The Countess of Shaftesbury.
The Lord High Steward.
The Hon: Sir Derek Keppel.

Sixth Carriage.
The Hon: Venetia Baring.
Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress.
Sir R. Havelock Charles.

Major-General Sir R. Grimston and Major Clive Wigram were in attendance on horseback.

The route was by Hornby Road, Esplanade Road and Apollo Bunder Road.

The escort was furnished by "Y" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, 7th Dragoon Guards, Bombay Light Horse, 26th Cavalry and the Governor's Bodyguard.

On arrival at the Amphitheatre Their Imperial Majesties alighted from their carriages, and the King-Emperor having inspected the Guard of Honour of the Norfolk Regiment, a procession was formed to the Pavilion in the following order:—

H. E. the Governor of Bombay's Staff. H. E. the Governor-General's Staff. Capt. Grissell, Capt. Hogg, Major Humphries, Mr. Jacomb Hood, Mr. F. H. Lucas, the Hon. J. Fortescue, Sir R. Havelock Charles, Maj. Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, Capt. Godfray Faussett, the Hon. Sir C. Keppel, Commr. Sir C. Cust, Sir J. Dunlop Smith, Rear Admiral Sir C. Keppel, Major-General Sir S. Beatson, Sir Edward Henry, Gen : Sir H. Smith Dorrien, Lord Stamfordham, the Lord in Waiting, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, the Lord High Steward.

The Queen-Empress, the King-Emperor, H. H. the Duke of Teck, H. E. the Governor-General, the Marquis of Crewe, Lady Clarke, H. E. the Governor of Bombay, the Mistress of the Robes, the Hon. Venetia Baring, the Countes, of Shaftesbury; Major C. Wigram, Maj-Gen. Sir R. Grimston.

Their Imperial Majesties having taken their seats in the Pavilion, Sir R. Lamb, Vice-President of the Bombay Legislative Council, read an Address of farewell, to which the King-Emperor was graciously pleased to reply.

The following gentlemen then had the honour of being presented to their Imperial Majesties by the Governor of Bombay :—

The Chief Justice of Bombay.
The Bishop of Bombay.
The Judges of the High Court.
The Additional Members of the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor-General.
The Commissioner of Customs.
The General Officer Commanding 6th (Poona) Division.
The General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade.
The Commissioner, Northern Division.
The Foreign Consular Officers.
The Native Chiefs present and the Sheriff of Bombay.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, attended by the Governor-General, the Governor of Bombay and Lady Clarke, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Suite in attendace, then embarked and left the Apollo Bunder for H. M. S. "Medina."

A salute of 101 guns was fired from His Majesty's ships present and from the Saluting Battery as Their Imperial Majesties left the Apollo Bunder.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress gave a luncheon party on board H. M. S. "Medina" to which the following had the honour of being invited:—The Governor General, the Governor of Bombay and Lady Clarke, H. H. the Aga Khan, Captain Lumsden, Sir Charles Cleveland, Lt.-Col. Maxwell, Major Greig, Captain Tod, Captain Muir, Maj.-Gen.-Sir R. Grimston, Major Money, Captain Maclachlan, Captain Hogg, Captain Raben.

After luncheon the King-Emperor invested the Maharao Rajah of Bundi with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Victorian Order.

His Imperial Majesty's Indian Suite took leave of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.

At 6 p.m. the Governor-General having taken leave of Their Imperial Majesties, H.M.S. "Medina" left for Port Sudan.

CALCUTTA INCIDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

The King-Emperor has sent £200 to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, for the benefit of the Anglican Church in Calcutta.

The "Englishman" says: "The Hooghly was strewn with marigolds thrown in by thousands of bathers on the banks, in His Imperial Majesty's honor as he crossed on Monday."

The Commissioner of Police here has released eleven persons, including two Eurasians, who were all in custody for rushing up to the King, or attempting to enter Government House with petitions etc., during the Royal Visit.

Two over zealous Indian constables, who were reported by a Government House Officer for assaulting the crowd as Their Majesties passed by last Monday, have been summarily dismissed by the Commissioner of Police.

Their Imperial Majesties will visit Port Sudan on the 17th inst.

ROYAL PORTRAITS FOR MADRAS SENATE.

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

Yesterday the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University the Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. E. P. Wallis received from Sir Charles Cust, Equerry to the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, a pair of large photogravure portraits of Their Imperial Majesties with Their Majesties' autograph signatures and dated "India, 1911-12". In the covering letter requesting acknowledgment of the portraits Sir Charles Cust states that it is their Majesties' desire that the photogravures should be hung in a conspicuous position. By direction of the Vice-Chancellor the following telegram has been despatched today to Sir Charles Cust on board H. M. S. "Medina", Bombay :—"The Senate, graduates, and students of the Madras University with the expression of their loyal duty humbly present their heartfelt thanks for Their Imperial Majesties' most gracious gift to the University. The portraits have arrived safely and will be hung in a conspicuous position in the Senate House in accordance with Their Majesties commands."

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern District, E. B S. Railway, wires from Sealdah :—"An accident occurred at Tittagarh station at about 8-28 p. m. last night. Owing to the driver of 247 up E. I. R. goods-train disregarding the signals and running into the dead buffer, the engine and six wagons were derailed, and the up main line was blocked necessitating the adoption of single line working over the down main line. The line was cleared at 7-45 hours this morning and ordinary working is resumed.

FAREWELL GATHERING AT PALITANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PALITANA, Jan. 9.

As our popular administrator, Mr. Tudor-Owen, is going to sever his connection with this state very shortly owing to his transfer, almost all the tenants of the Palitana State and the patels of all the villages of the State met together at the Travellers' Bungalow to-day to bid him farewell and to present him with an address. A big shamiana was erected for the purpose and all the State Officers were present.

Mr. Jivabhai, the Revenue Officer, read the address and Mr. Tudor-Owen having expressed his appreciation of the kindly feeling which had been shown to him he and his wife were garlanded by all the Patels.

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.

Of all chemists and stores in India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

Calcutta Pacified.

The King has spoken kindly to Calcutta. "Your city must always remain the premier city of India," he said and the King's word is final, as his decree is irrevocable. Bombay will not, therefore, quarrel with Calcutta, and more especially after the Royal pronouncement that Bombay is the brightest jewel of India. Our monarch has been bountiful in his gracious sentiments, as, indeed, in other things more substantial in character. He has soothed the offended dignity of Calcutta, and there will no longer be a demand, I suppose, for the head of Lord Hardinge. Even the *Statesman* is mollified, and the *Englishman*, in a more chastened mood, observes that "new capitals may come and go, but Calcutta will endure as the proud mistress of Eastern seas." So she will be like Tennyson's running brook, which gaily sings, "Men may come and men may go, but I go on for ever." We may now be sure that local patriotism will survive the deposition of Calcutta. Nay, it will, if anything, be stimulated and intensified by the very sense of wounded pride ; and in consequence of the mental qualities and civic virtues which are her proud possession, she will maintain, whatever betide, her greatness and glory. She shall not cease, on account of this misfortune, to be the intellectual aristocracy of India, the home and centre of culture and refinement, as is the boast of her citizens. If the Government of India have chosen to "run away from Calcutta" to the outer darkness of Delhi, the loss is only their own. The fierce light of criticism will beat no longer on the Imperial throne. They will sink and vegetate in the dull and languid atmosphere of Delhi Their hand will not be on the pulse of India, for Calcutta is India, as Paris is France,—and they will have to grope miserably in the dark, looking in vain for sign and guidance. Such are the reflections which have gone far to soothe the susceptibilities of the irate inhabitants of Calcutta. The Bengalees, excepting a few non-contents, have been disposed, from the commencement, to regard the transfer of the capital with equanimity. There is possible a dash of malice in they philosophy, a chuckling over the discomfiture of their Anglo-Indian neighbours, who were deeply moved and irritated by the change. Now that the agitation, if we reck not an occasional growl, has subsided very nearly, there is one sage reflection to which Calcutta is fast reconciling herself, namely, that her citizens are perfectly able, and stoutly determined, to maintain her pride of place, and that she will prove to the world that she can hold her own, without such artificial and adventitious aid as she enjoyed as the metropolis of India. The counsel of perfection lies somewhere here. It would not be consistent with the pride and dignity of Calcutta to wail over her fate, and exclaim that with the change of capital she has lost very nearly her all.

An Exploded Vision.

There was a time when in the high tide of political fervour our Indian leaders were ready to contend that political progress had nothing whatever to do with any other kind of progress, moral, social, or industrial. They had imbibed the notion of the French revolutionists, that political institutions, founded on popular representation, were the panacea for all ills, that such institutions were good and wholesome *per se*, that they were not dependent on extraneous conditions of any sort for their success, that, like the weed, they could grow and thrive in any soil. These speculations, reduced to practice, have resulted in disaster. Experience has proved them to be cruel delusions. It is not disputed any longer that paper constitutions, made of one pattern, are not suited to all countries and to all societies in every stage of their growth. Had human beings been mere machine, one patent system of government might have been universally applicable, and it would have furnished the same results everywhere. But men are not machines, and this circumstance was fatal to the success of what was offered as a universal talisman.

The Industrial Problem.

I am glad to notice that this truth is beginning to be realized by my countrymen, and in illustration of this statement I may cite a number of telling passages from the address delivered by the Hon. Mr. B. Dadabhoy as President of the Industrial Conference. It was an earnest and emphatic appeal to his countrymen, as well as to the Government, to strive for industrial advancement, which, he argued, was the only road to the political salvation of India. "Political power," he observed "is handmaid to industrial success; and value as I do the political advancement of my countrymen, I cannot but feel that the greatest block to it is their present industrial prostration. Political servitude follows commercial and industrial servitude, as sure as night follows the day. It is almost a natural law, rigorous, unrelenting and unsparing in its operation." To his mind, it would be a wonder if a country notorious for lack of initiative and enterprise, and dependent upon foreign supply for the everyday requirements of life, was not held in political subjection. If the economic condition of a people were healthy and satisfactory, if they have their own industries for the supply of their daily wants, they will become eventually a contented and powerful nation, and their political aspirations will be realized in the natural sequence of events. Carried away by his enthusiasm, Mr. Dadabhoy thinks that a regular system of industries will be the death-knell of sedition and disaffection, as "art and industry and commerce are incompatible with turbulence," In view of the economic troubles arising now and again in industrial countries of the West, I cannot subscribe to this comfortable speculation. But as it has no practical bearing on the question at hand, it would be fruitless to argue this point. Mr. Dadabhoy's discourse, in its general spirit and matter, is unquestionable. While he urges the necessity of help and encouragement by the State, he is not blind to the shortcomings of his country-men. "To claim Government assistance," he boldly said, "and not to do what we can to help ourselves, is sure to launch us into a position ineffably ridiculous and contemptible, besides creating suspicions about our earnestness of purpose and even our *bona fides*". He is again too shrewd and level-headed a man to join with the feather-headed folk who cry for the boycott of foreign capital, It would certainly be best to invest our own money in our concerns. But Indian capital is notoriously shy, especially in respect of new ventures, and in its absence, it is a necessity to fall back upon foreign loans for the development of the country. It is, however, the duty of the Government to see, when concessions are granted to a foreign syndicate, that the interests of India are properly safe-guarded, so that all the cream may not go to the foreigner. Mr. Dadabhoy admitted that what India wants to-day is "abundance of foreign capital," but he adds the proviso that it should only be accepted "as loan for application to the various industries by Indians themselves." It may not be so very easy to obtain loans on these terms, especially as Indians have yet to prove their capacity in the successful conduct of big concerns. I wish Mr. Dadabhoy could have specified the industries which may be started by Indians, if foreign capital were available. But there is money enough in the country itself for all economic purposes. The hoarded wealth of India is estimated roundly at five hundred and fifty million pounds. One may not accept this figure, because there is no data for arriving at a correct estimate. But whatever it may be, it is beyond question that India is a great country for absorbing gold and sliver, that its hoarded wealth must be enormous, and that if it were all employed in the promotion of industries, it would transform the face of India and make its economic condition sound and healthy and prosperous. The people are not altogether to blame for their unreadiness to risk their money in Swadeshi enterprises. Some of these have failed disastrously, and the people have yet to gain full trust and confidence in the purity and efficiency of Indian management. One of the resolutions passed by the Conference is significant as bearing on this point. It asks the Government to hold "an inquiry into the causes of failure of several industrial enterprises." Here lies one reason for the shyness of Indian capital.

Our Wants.

Besides capital, we want knowledge, and that is really the first requisite. The establishment of scientific and polytechnic institutes by Government is one means of attaining the end. The State has been doing something in this direction, and has also founded scholarships for Indians to receive scientific and technical education abroad. They have been in existence for some years, but I do not know if the results, up to now, have been splendid. Some of the scholars have, on their return to India, exchanged the business, for which they were qualified in the west, for other pursuits. We have yet to look for great achievements from them. We have yet to see that under their advice and guidance, great industrial enterprises have been floated and managed with success. We not only want knowledge of particular arts and industries, but knowledge with special reference to its applicability to the conditions of India. Some Indian students have learnt glass-making for instance, in Europe, but their efforts to introduce the industry here have failed. The Industrial Conference is all very well in its way. The speeches delivered at its annual meeting are admirable, and the pious resolutions, passed from year to year, are good or harmless. But we do not want it to content itself with speeches alone. It must be up and doing. It should collect funds. specify the industries which may be launched with success, point out the places where they may be started to the best advantage, collect and coordinate information regarding industrial development, and send capable and promising youths to the West for acquiring a knowledge of particular industries, with a well-conceived, definte project of establishng them in India. Descending to a lower level, the State as well as the people. should strive for the dissemination of a general technical knowledge. among the masses in relation to their humbler arts and crafts. The country with its teeming millions, is woefully deficient in skilled labour, nor is labour so very cheap and plentiful. as was once supposed. The deficiency will be supplied to some extent, when technical instruction is more widely diffused.

DION.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 5.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale had no wish to oppose this motion in this stage, but he wished it to be understood that he and several others did not assent to the principle of the Bill. On the face of it the Bill looked like asking the Legislative to grant a blank cheque to the Executive. At the same time there was several safeguards and the measure required to be subjected to close scrutiny such as the Select Committee could bring to bear upon it. The motion was put and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark moved that the White Phosphorous Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon, Mr. Syed Ali Imam, Sir C. Graham, Sir V.D. Thakersey, Mr. Phillips, Sir C. P. Lukis, Mr. Mudholkar, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Arthur, Mr. Enthoven, and the mover. The motion was put and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark next moved the withdrawal of the motion to refer the Central Provinces Excise Bill to a Select Committee as opinions of the Central Provinces Government had not been received. The motion was accepted.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Clark, the Life Assurance Companies Bill was referred to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Syed Ali Imam, Sir C. Graham, Mr. Dadabhoy, Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Mr. Gates, Mr. Mudholkar, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Arthur, Mr. Lyon, Mr. Carr, Mr. Enthoven, Mr. Fyffe and the mover. The motion was put and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark next moved that the Provident Insurance Societies Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Syed Ali Imam, Sir C. Graham, Mr. Dadabhoy, Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Mr. Gates, Mr. Mudholkar, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Arthur Mr. Lyon, Mr. Carr, Mr. Enthoven, Mr. Fyffe and the mover. The motion was put and carried.

On the motion of Sir James Meston, the Indian Stamp Act Amendment Bill was referred to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Syed Ali Imam, Maulvi Syed Shamsul Huda, Mr. Dadabhoy, Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Mr. Gates, Sir James Meston, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Carr and the mover.

The Council then adjourned to 23rd February 1912.

THE ABOR CAMPIAGN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Jan. 10.

The General Officer commanding the Abor expedition telegraphs from Yambung on January 9th that the Dihong exploration party is still at Geku. and on that date the weather became clondy.

Advice to Mothers :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SORE THROATS:
Their Cure and Prevention.

Everyone who suffers from sore throat—an epidemic of which is raging through India just now—should send at once the coupon printed below, which will bring a free copy of a valuable hand-book on sore throat, written by a London Physician.

This work tells you all about sore throat, diphtheria, and other infectious diseases. It also contains a great many interesting letters from famous people, who testify that Wulfing's Formamint, the germ-killing throat tablet, gives immediate relief from the pain of sore throat, cures it rapidly, prevents further attacks, and safeguards the user against catching other infectious diseases like Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, etc.

"*I find Formamint tablets are all that you say they are*," writes Lord Kingsale. Lord Glantawe writes :—"I have been using Formamint for sore throat with most satisfactory results."

The Princess Catherine Duleep Singh states that "she has used Wulfing's Formamint tablets chiefly as a preventive against colds and Sore Throats, to which she is very subject, and has found them most effective. If they are taken when the first symptoms appear, the cure is immediate and complete. If they are not taken quite at the beginning, the tablets, at least, greatly lessen the severity of the attack."

WULFING'S
FORMAMINT
The Germ-killing Throat Tablet.

The ex-Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P.; Lord Justice Buckley; Major-General Sir Ivor Herbert, Bt., C.B., M.P.; Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.; are regular users of Formamint, besides hundreds of other celebrities who have testified to its value in letters no less enthusiastic than those just quoted. Furthermore, over six thousand doctors have written in praise of Formamint as being the simplest and most efficacious method of destroying, in the mouth and throat, the germ growths which are the cause of Sore Throat and other infectious diseases.

To give one striking instance, the Physician to the Court of H.I.M. the Emperor of Austria, and the Private Physician to the Heir-Presumptive, Dr. Kuhn, writes :—"I have prescribed Formamint tablets to many patients, and always with the very best and promptest results. They have proved themselves surprisingly efficacious in cases of tonsillitis and bad breath, as well as a reliable preventive, especially in tonsillitis."

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TO INDIA BY RAIL.

British Conditions for the Project.

The British Government recently notified the International Committee which is promoting the "Transcontinental Railway through Persia to India" that it was prepared to join with the Russian Government in submitting the proposal to the Persian Government provided that the Indian Government was satisfied as to the route and conditions for the line. This notification was made shortly before the present Persian crisis, with which it has no connection. The Indian Government has now duly formulated its conditions, which have been agreed to by the British Government, and they have been communicated to the Russian Government as those on which the British Government is ready to assent in principle to the project and to agree to the initiation of negotiations between its promoters in this country and in Russia. These conditions are not final in all details and may be varied with the concurrence of the Indian Government. Thus writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian."

The Indian Government has formulated some six conditions. The most important is that the route of the railway shall follow the coast from Karachi to Bunder Abbas, and it is further understood that Mr. Johns, the chief engineer of the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway, has been detached to examine its feasibility. At the same time the Indian Government does not preclude the alternative scheme of the Railway leaving the coast at Chahbar and thence going direct north-west to Kerman, which is in the British sphere. It will, therefore, be necessary to make two surveys, one along the coast from Chahbar to

THE TWO SERVICES.

FROM THE CRADLE TO DREADNOUGHTS.

A fact of great importance was recorded in few words at the prize distribution on board the boys' training ship Impregnable in mail week day. "It had been found necessary," said the report "to embark some 621 boys from the Impregnable and Shotley Barracks in the ships of the Home Fleet, First and Second Divisions, during the past five weeks, and 13 of these ships now had boys borne for the sea training course." This direct transfer of boys from the cradle of the Navy to Dreadnoughts has presumably been rendered imperative owing to the year's abnormal entry of boy's sanction having been given to increase the number compared with the aggregates in recent years. The lads will do four months' training in ships which are maintained on a war footing, and will then be available for disposal. This rapid transition stands out in marked contrast to that of a few years ago, when boys were sent from the harbour training ship to brigs in order to get their sea legs, and a knowledge of seamanship with masts and sail, and then as youth spent a period in the seagoing training ships Northampton and Calypso to finish off before being rated as men. The boys who have now passed from the entry ship to the senior fleet will be expected to get their sealegs concurrently with acquiring such experience as life in the most modern ships of war is capable of giving to receptive minds.

NEW "MOTHERING" SHIPS.

The policy of converting obsolescent war vessels into sea-going depot ships for service with our rapidly-growing submarine flotillas will shortly give place to the provision of new fleet auxiliaries. This change will be inaugurated on the completion of the Maidstone and Adamant, of 3,600 tons and 935 tons respectively, the former being intended for service as a depot ship, and the later as a sea-going tender. These vessels will in reality be floating factories, and the equipment will include powerful dynamo plant, not only for generating electricity for ordinary use, but also to provide the current for electric motors, which will be installed for among other purposes, lifting with the aid of a steel wire hawser outfit disabled submarines. In order that all the available space may be devoted to general utility purposes, the machinery will provide horse-power for 14 knots only, and the armament will be restricted to signal guns. Economy as well as efficiency will probably be found to ensue from the provision of specially-designed "mothering" ships, instead of the converting system which has been followed in the past.

MORE POWERFUL ANTI-TORPEDO ARMAMENTS.

The introduction of a more powerful anti-torpedo gun than those so far mounted on our Dreadnoughts and super-Dreadnoughts has long been demanded by some naval critics. It borders on the absurd to remember that the nameship of this type of vessel carries only 12-pounder guns as a torpedo-resisting armament. Yet that represents the facts of the case, and it is likewise a fact that we have only gone one better than 12-pounders even in our latest super-Dreadnought, as the Orion carries 4-inch guns only as torpedo armament. Yet meanwhile the range, speed, and reliability of the White-head torpedo has been going ahead by leaps and bounds until to-day its danger zone stretches out to nearly the reliable range of our 4-inch ordnance. Most of the other first-class naval nations, and notably the Japanese and Germans, have stuck steadily to what we call a secondary armament, but what can be made also to serve readily as an anti-torpedo battery. It is now reported on credible authority that we are to revert to the 6-inch gun for resisting torpedo attack and considering the plane we have laid down for producing these weapons and their ammunition, as well as the number of guns already manufactured and ready for use it will be generally admitted that if this decision has been arrived at by the authorities this criticism has not been in vain.

YEOMANRY ENTERPRISE.

What foreign critics particularly admire in the English Volunteer is his enthusiasm together with capacity for initiative. The Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry are living up to the best of their reputation by introducing an important innovation in military warfare. For reconnaissances they have devised a means of maintaining communication over a distance of forty miles by carrying two portable Marconi wireless telegraphy sets on four pack-saddles. Each station has two sixty-feet masts, which support the horizontal aerial wires. In action the complete saddle is taken from the pack animal and placed on the ground, when the dynamo and petrol motor fitted on either side are connected with a self-adjusting shaft. The wireless apparatus is contained in three weatherproof boxes, which are placed on top of one another and instantly ready for service. The generator is connected with a transformer by an armoured flexible capable fifty feet long. The earth system shows the same ingenuity and perfect adaptability to conditions. Nothing better illustrates the resource and skill of the Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry than the revolution of such a highly complicated and efficient method of securing increased mobility and intelligence in reconnaissance it is difficult to praise their scientific spirit and enterprise too farmly.

NATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE REPLIES.

The Council of the League has been quick to recognise the danger of permitting such charges as those now put forward by Lord Haldane, Colonel Seely and Sir John French to pass unanswered. They have, within a week, accepted the challenge made by Colonel Seely at the Caxton Hall, and have issued instructions to all branches of the League throughout the United Kingdom that at all meetings held under its auspices a resolution in the words of Colonel Seely shall be put to the meeting, "pledging the meeting to assist in bringing up the strength of the Territorial Force by every means in its power." But the Secretary would have been less than human had he refrained from quoting from a speech made by Colonel Seely in 1902—before, like one of his colleagues, he had changed his opinions—advocating that the question of national training should be "put before the public quite frankly," and inviting him cordially to act up to his own declarations. In a further communication to the Press the Council of the League makes it abundantly clear that from the very inception of the Territorial Force all the League's workers have been enjoined to support the Second Line Army, and to induce, as far as they could, young men to fill the ranks—efforts which have often been singularly successful. Since the Secretary and the Under-Secretary of State for War have more than once acknowledged the value of the help given to recruiting by members of the League, it is very evident they must know that such charges as Sir John French makes are, if true, not approved by the Council of the National Service League, which has a right to ask that names shall be furnished of the "commanding officers," the "agents," and the "districts" of which Sir John French is cognisant, in order that the League may take the necessary action.

THE CITY AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

The movement on the London Stock Exchange to further the cause of National Service is a hopeful sign of the times. It originated in the belief of several members "that there is a serious threat to the national security in the present state of our Home Defence Army." With them evidently to think was to act. Hence a subscription to the funds of the National Service League is to be raised amounting in all to £16,000. The idea is to advocate physical education and military drill in the schools and afterwards, at the expense of the State, a four to six months' training of the youth of the country in the Territorial Force, followed by a short annual training for three subsequent years. When the money is raised a plan is to be devised in consultation with the Executive Council of the national Service League for furthering the initial idea. One notes, too, that Lord Roberts and Lord Milner, not Lord Haldane, are to be asked to meet the members of the Stock Exchange Committee at lunch in the City, and to address them on the works of the National Service League. The movement follows distinguished precedent. Within living memory the City has generously aided in the South African and Crimean Wars. But the classic instance of its spirit goes back to Elizabethan timer. When the Armada threatened, Burleigh called the Lord Mayor into counsel, who promised fifteen ships and five thousand men. In a little while he asked, not to reduce his offer, but for the "good of the State," to increase it to thirty ships and ten thousand men

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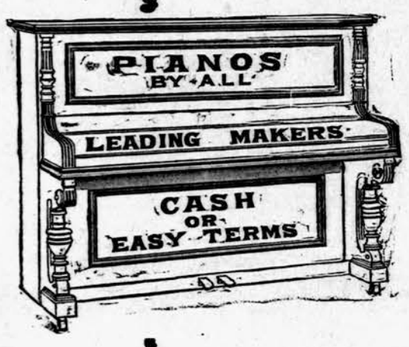

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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE: This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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Cured with Signal Success.

Captain D. E. Henderson, 1, Marino Avenue, Clontarf, Dublin, writes:—"During the late Boer War, I had a severe shock from lightning, and an injury to the spine through my horse being killed in action and rolling on top of me. In India, some years previously, I had an attack of sunstroke, and was five months in hospital with Enteric Fever. These troubles told upon me, and ultimately resulted in a complete nervous breakdown when in Pretoria. I was admitted to hospital when I had lost the use of my legs. I was treated for neuritis and sent out only partly cured, and then started taking Phosferine systematically and regularly. The benefit I received was marvellous; in two months time I was back in the field and fought right through until the end of the war. Owing to a great financial loss, which preyed on my mind, I had a second breakdown, and the doctor told me that I would probably be *paralysed for life*. I thought again of Phosferine, and after using it about three weeks my strength gradually returned and the frightful depression and weakness left me. The proof of which is that, in the military sports, I won *four prizes in one day*, including the Victoria Cross cup."—July 14, 1911.

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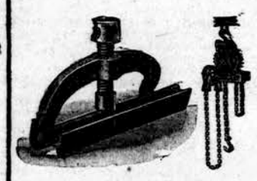

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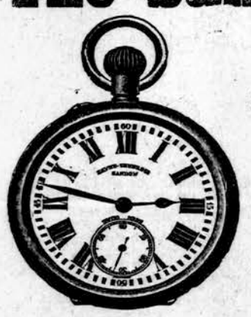

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